THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
S. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....2 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$6 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1864. NO. 245.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

Operations before Richmond.

We are assured on the highest authority that though for the moment foiled in a part of his plans, Gen. GRANT does not for a single moment doubt the complete success of his campaign against Richmond. Though the attempt to take Petersburg measurably failed, the army—now stronger than ever—directed by the mind of never-failing resources and unfaltering will, keeps right on. The last reports are that new movements were on foot, and that important results may be expected soon. The public is already familiar with the various movements that have been made before and around the beleaguered city of Petersburg, but all, perhaps, do not understand their importance. We learn from trustworthy and reliable sources, which may be official, that since he crossed the James river, General GRANT has succeeded in cutting all of LEE'S rail communications except by way of the Danville, which possibly ere this is also rendered useless for the transportation of supplies. Eventually LEE will be compelled, by reason of all communications southward being cut off, to come out from his entrenchments and meet GRANT in an open and fair field of battle, the result of which no one can doubt. At least this is GRANT'S intention. A considerable portion of LEE'S force is said to have been detached for the protection of the Danville road, while two divisions went to Lynchburg to operate against HUNTER—with what success there is nothing as yet to show.

THE POPULAR RECRUITING PLAN.—The success of the Hancock Committee, in securing men in advance of the draft, on the plan which we published Saturday, is most decided. Up to Saturday noon, Mr. Roosevelt, the Treasurer of the Committee, had received money from one hundred and ten persons to secure substitutes, the aggregate sum amounting to forty-four thousand dollars, nearly one-half of which is from gentlemen who are already ex mpt. So great is the desire to be exempted now, in view of the probable action of Congress on the commutation clause, that one clerk is constantly engaged in receiving applications. The Provost Marshal commenced paying bounties Saturday morning, and finds no difficulty in obtaining substitutes. What is being done in our city relative to the proposed similar plan of recruiting volunteers?

Late Military Intelligence.

From Gen. Butler's headquarters we learn that Gen. Foster on Monday crossed the James river from Jones' Neck to a point opposite, near Four Mile Creek, drove in the enemy's pickets advanced to a position near the Kingsland Road, and commenced intrenching himself within nine miles of Richmond. The enemy are quite puzzled to know whether this is a demonstration or the precursor of an "on to Richmond." The developments of a day or two will prove the problem them. Gen. Foster sent in word that, from the best information he could gather, he believed Wright's rebel division was between him and Chanin's farm. Cavalry were seen on the Kingsland Forest position, probably scouting parties. At daylight Monday, the 18th Army Corps, under Gen. Smith, crossed the pontoon bridge and again advanced. Yesterday morning, under orders from Gen. Grant to resume their old position before the city, relieving that portion of the army of the Potomac now occupying the same. This, in conjunction with the laying of the pontoon bridge to the north side of the James, affords food for speculation.

A correspondent at White House, writing on the 21st, says the enemy made a persistent though not very desperate attempt to capture the wagon trains, belonging to Sheridan's cavalry corps, at that point. They drove in our pickets Sunday morning with dismounted cavalry, when a heavy skirmish line was thrown out to meet them, which, with the aid of our batteries, effectually checked their advance and designs. About 3 o'clock they opened with artillery, when the trains were ordered across the railroad bridge over the Pamunkey, on the road leading to West Point. There were between 600 and 700 wagons, loaded with stores and ammunition, which, with the cattle, were safely crossed without the least disorder or accident.

While waiting to cross, one of the sanitary wagons was struck with a shell and demolished, though fortunately without personal injury to any one. From a prisoner it was learned the attacking party was Hampton's cavalry, accompanied by two guns. They kept up a brisk fire from the latter for some five or six hours, but the accuracy of range of our gunboats and batteries prevented their taking a position to accomplish them damage, and chagrined at their failure, they sud enly withdrew; but not a moment too soon for their security, as our cavalry reinforcements, been momentarily expected, now began to arrive. It is supposed they intended to harass if possible, our trains, when they move across the Pamunkey. The Monday evening cavalry started in pursuit of the attacking party, but it was not likely they would succeed in overtaking them.

The public attention is again being directed to Mobile, from the fact that General Canby is on a visit to the United States blockading squadron off that city. If it be true that he is there, it would seem to indicate a combined land and naval attack upon that city. We do not admit of denial that most of the troops which had been collected for the defence of Mobile have been sent elsewhere. A portion of them threatened Fort Hudson for a time, until Canby's movements drove them away; but General Polk, who was in command of Mobile, despatched most of his troops to reinforce Johnston's army in Georgia and the depleted garrison of Charleston. A vigorous attack on Mobile would cause the rebels from Louisiana and Missi sippi or rebel bands, by concentrating them all for the defence of that city. Canby's movements are so rapid as almost to defy understanding. Mobile we have been looking curiously for his operations against the rebe- force threatening Fort Hudson, he was at Vicksburg preparing to open the blockade of the Mississippi by a vigorous attack on Madmaduke. No sooner did this give the rebels something to think about, than he turns up at Mobile on the naval squadron. We only knew that he had gone from Vicksburg by his having been at New Orleans, issuing peremptory orders to mount heavy guns on the works at Chalmette. Mobile has by this time been so well fortified that to capture it would require a large force, but it has been known for some time past that several formidable naval expeditions were in preparation, and this may be one of the objects in view. We have iron-clad vessels enough in the Mississippi to insure the expedition against Mobile very strong, as there is little occupation now for them on the rivers, and they might be sent to Mobile without hardly being missed. The last orders of Admiral Farragut, command- the fleet at Mobile, and his daring, courage and naval skill are well known.

The President returned Friday from his visit to the front, satisfied with the condition of things, and confirmed in his confidence in Gen. Grant's extraordinary qu alities as a commander. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Col. Chadwick of Willard's Hotel, who acted as chief caterer of the Presidential party. He was received at City Point by General Grant, and conducted to the Lieutenant General's head quarters. After partaking of refreshments the President and Captain Fox, accompanied Gen. Grant to the front, a distance of ten miles. Mr. Lincoln, en route to the front, passed the colored troops under Gen. Ord in review. As soon as the fact was made known that the tall stranger with General Grant was the President, they began to cheer. Demonstrations of curiosity and joy were manifested all along the line, and the par y halted at our advance works at Petersburg, where the President had a fine view of the city. After this was had a conference of active operations, the Commander-in-Chief did not visit the several co ps of the Army of the Potomac. On Wednesday the President and party visited General Butler's command, and under an escort of the General and staff rode to the extreme right of his line, near Farrar's Island, on the James river, within sight and good range of a rebel battery on the north bank. This battery is on the south side of the James river, just above the obstructions placed in the river by order of General Lee. Grant. The President found and left General Grant in the very best of spirits, and confident of a successful result.

A correspondent at Gen. Butler's headquarters gives a very interesting account of the General's mode of examining prisoners. He says that the line of interrogation was almost exclusively to get information respecting the strength and organization of the enemy in front of us, particularly on the 10th inst., when Gillmore failed to carry out his orders to attack Petersburg. As each man appeared, he was requested to sit down on a camp stool, just inside the door, opposite the General, who reclined easily on a carpet-bottomed seat, with his feet and legs crossed and his right hand in his body. Lieutenant Duvenport, General Butler's private secretary, sat at a side-table, and took in short-hand the replies of the prisoners as the wheat and rejecting the chaff. Gen. Butler's fame as as a lawyer is too well known to need mention; but if I had never heard of it, I should, after yesterday, have come to the conclusion those years persons who cause the truth to flow freely from the most unwilling. There was no browbeating, no bullying, but questions were adroitly put and forced home to the understanding of the dullest witness, by a penetrating look, establishing between them, as it seemed, a mental chain over which the truth had to find passage. Since Gen. Butler's camp has been fixed at this place, probably not less than three hundred prisoners have undergone a thorough examination by him, and in this way he has been able to obtain very full and correct information respecting the organization of the rebel army. He can tell now the troops composing every corps, the number and strength of the regiments, the names of the brigade and division, and even the names of the commanders, and a vast quantity of details which is very useful not only to himself but to Gen Grant in keeping informed of the enemy's movements. A large number of prisoners examined by him belonged to the Forty-sixth Virginia Regiment, on examination not more than 500 strong, which held the Pursning fortifications in conjunction with about two thousand more. On the day when General Gilmore refused to fight, General Butler knew before the expedition set out almost the precise strength of the force with which Gilmore must contend, and these men were examined merely to verify what was already known. Scarcely one of them did not hesitate to say that if the General had pressed on with his four thousand men, he might have walked over all opposition, and taken possession of the town. He did not even feel the strength of the fortifications which Smith so gallantly carried five days afterward. Under these circumstances, to whom should the odium attach for the fearful destruction of life which has already happened and for the streams of blood which must yet flow before Petersburg can be taken!

Among the prisoners were men from Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, as well as the Virginians. I remarked that the Southwestern men carried themselves more boldly than the others. They did not seem at all perturbed at being in conversation with so high an officer as Gen. Butler, and kept their hats on during the interview. Occasionally one of them, who seemed more intelligent than the rest, would be asked: "Well, my man, can you tell me what you're fighting for?" The reply would be, as it is, I am told, in nineteen cases out of twenty: "I don't know; I wouldn't fight a minute if I wasn't obliged to. We were satisfied in the Union, but when the South went out, we were forced to go." One of those yesterday examined was a Georgian, evidently a good soldier and a frank-spoken man, said that he was fighting for his home and Southern institutions. He had been satisfied to live in the Union, but when the leading men of the South decreed secession, he had elected to fight, and would fight now and forever. Evidently he was one of the "last ditch" fellows. Another was an old man from Albemarle, Virginia, a boat-builder, and a man above the ordinary intelligence. He said his time was out in a day or two, the three years for which he enlisted having expired. He did not expect, however, to be discharged. The Confederate authorities passed a law keeping him and all others in the ranks. Gen. Butler animadverted upon such want of faith, but was silenced at the prisoner's remark that "poor men, generally, would steal rather than starve to death, and on that principle the Confederate Government had acted." Gen. Butler told this old man that he must now consider he need not expect to be exchanged until Mr. Davis chose to reply favorably to the demand for the exchange of negro soldiers. "They refuse to exchange," said the General, "on the ground that it would be elevating a negro to the level of a white man. Singular reason! If the negro is level to the white man, and you get a white man for every negro, don't you gain and lose by the exchange?" At this view the man opened his eyes. "Again," said the General, "your authorities refuse to exchange for negroes because negroes are *property*. Well, mules are property. Suppose I train a brigade of mules to charge upon your works at the sound of a trumpet. They advance to the assault and kick out your brains. You capture some of them. Because they are property would you refuse to exchange them for men? Who would get the best of the bargain, you or I?" This was another "sockdologer," and the Virginian went off to unfold this novel view of exchanges to his comrades.

A Different View.

A Mexican correspondent, residing in the State of Chihuahua, of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes that journal, with great earnestness, that the reign of MAXIMILIAN has every prospect of being popular, prosperous and enduring. He is said to be an Irish gentleman, educated and intelligent, and who has been nearly twenty years in business in the northwest of Mexico, and has had ample opportunity for observation. He writes:

"You may regard it as a 'fixed fact,' that the Empire of Maximilian is now firmly established with the approbation and free consent of an overwhelming majority of the Mexican people, influenced by French bayonets, in spite of proclamations of one or two, or three, or a couple test of the American Congress or Government against it. Even Santas Delgado, the senator from the State of Guanajuato, and the man of most brains in the party of which the fugitive Benito Juarez was the ostensible head, has recently given indications that 'all is lost,' and after declaring himself a republican, the Financial Minister of the Juarez Government, admits that it is impossible to resurrect or reconstruct the Republic. For forty years it has had a fair trial, and the happiness, the happiness and well-being of the Mexican people. It was a burlesque upon common sense Gen. Don Angel Trias, of this city (Chihuahua), and who commanded the national forces in this State against the invading French army at Puebla, a year or so ago, is now satisfactorily convinced that the very best thing for the salvation is the rule of Maximilian, and that whenever he arrives at the City of Mexico, the nation will greet him as the saviour of the country from anarchy and revolution. Nothing is more true.

This is a very different view from that taken by American journals, or the Mexican question but there may be a great deal of truth in it.

Explosion and Burning of 1,600 barrels of Oil.

Shortly before ten o'clock yesterday morning an explosion took place on the deck of the Italian brig Cherubino, lying at the foot of Bond at Jackson's wharf, near the lower end of Bond street. The brig was being loaded with barrels of refined oil, the greater part of which, of which there had been 1,580 barrels placed on board up to ten o'clock. The gallery on the vessel was torn to pieces and the fragmenes scattered around. The explosion communicated fire to the decks, and in a very few minutes the flames spread rapidly over the vessel.

Three of the crew were severely burned by the flames, several of them jumping into the water to escape further injury. They were taken on board the tug Sheridan, and the wounded men in charge by the police, under Sergeant Ford, and conveyed to the Eastern District Station, where they were attended to by Dr. Dwinelle. Four of the colored stevedores employed in loading the vessel were also badly burned about the hands and face. An alarm of fire was communicated from No. 63, at the corner of Broadway and Thomas street, and several of the engine companies promptly repaired to the wharf. —*Baltimore American, Saturday.*

REVOLTING BARARITY OF QUANTRELL'S MEN. —Mention has been made in these columns of the fact that the fiend Quantrell has been made a brig dier general by the rebel President, and that he is therefore in command of the entire rebel guerrilla forces of the West. The St. Louis *Democrat* has been furnished with an account of the recent butchery of thirteen soldiers of the Missouri State militia by some of the barbarians under his command, from which we make the following extract:

"On Sunday, June 12, fourteen men of company M, 1st Missouri State militia, left Warrensburg on a scouting expedition to Holden. When near that place they were met by three of Quantrell's men dressed in Federal uniform and wearing white ribbons in their hats, in imitation of the militia. They ordered our men to advance, and in doing so they the party was surrounded by eighty men, and murdered in the most cruel manner, only one of them escaping. The bodies of our men were torn from their sockets and their throats cut from ear to ear. Quantrell's headquarters are on the Sni-river, not far from Missouri. Our informant says that Johnson, Lafayette, Clay, Jackson and Platte counties it is dangerous for a Union man to travel without a strong escort."

ENGLISH IGNORANCE.—The London *Spectator*, in a curious article o educated ignorance, says of the English people: "As a rule the masses know nothing the E glish literature, for example, not having an idea of any geography, and the educated very little indeed beyond a few names of places, and the general aspect of the map. They have very rarely an accurate notion of comparative size even in Europe. There were more than four hundred members in the House of Commons on Tuesday night when Mr. Cobden gave his account of the foundation of Singapore by Sir Stanford Ruffles. We put it to the consciences of the majority—did not the statement that Singapore was a new island, that it was a free port, that it was founded by Sir Stanford Ruffles, strike them as new information?"

DEATH OF E. R. WEBB.—Few newspaper men in the country are unacquainted with E. R. Webb, of New York—the companionable, genial friend, the reliable man of business and the lively editor. The announcement of Mr. Webb had been in failing health for some time. He died at Stamford, Conn., 23d inst. His remains were taken to his former home, Brooklyn, N. Y., for interment. Peace to the memory of the printers' good friend, E. R. Webb.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—The importance of the capture of Petersburg is greatly enhanced by a fact which has long been known to our military authorities in the field, and, we suppose, at Washington. The railroad from Richmond, through Petersburg, is of the same gauge with the railroads from Richmond, and is the only line by which the rebels can remove their rolling stock, as the Danville road is constructed with a guage several inches wider.

COAL OIL FOR WOUNDS.—An assistant surgeon, writing from Gettysburg says, that what water is to a wound in an inflamed, coal oil is to a suppurating stump. It stops the flies, expels vermin, sweetens the wound, and promotes a healthy granulation. He states that he has seen a patient's wounds have been dressed with it asleep before he awoke, and through with the third. This is a remedy easily applied in our hospitals. If it serves to keep away flies, it will add materially to the comfort of the wounded as well as their cure.

WHEELING FAIR.—Speaking of the Wheeling "Sanitary Fair the *Register* of Saturday says: Everything bids fair for a lively time here at the Sanitary Fair next week. The amount of money already secured, already foots seven thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine dollers."

General Brooks, who succeeds Gillmore, is a son of Delorma Brooks, of Beloit, in this State. He was stationed here in 1861, for a time, as United States Master in officer, and was then a Major in the regular army.—*Madison (Wis) Journal.*

Letters received by the Commissioner of Agriculture show that the growing crops in the Eastern and Middle States promise well. The hay, it is thought, will amount to more than usual.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches are compounded of ingredients well-known for their influence and give immediate relief.

TAX BILL FINALLY PASSED.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

WHISKY $1,50 TO $2 PER GALLON.

THE DUTY ON BANKS.

Salaries of United States Collectors.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The Conference Committee's report on the tax bill was made this morning, and adopted by both Houses with surprising unanimity. In the Senate, a division was not even called for. In the House, the majority was overwhelming, and Holman, of Indiana, was not able to muster the requisite number, a fifth of those present, to demand the yeas and nays. The length of the act is prodigious, but it will probably be laid before the President for his signature on Tuesday at latest. The principal features of the report on the points of disagreement between the two Houses were telegraphed you on Friday.

A paragraph only required to be added. The tax of one dollar a half on distilled liquors, applies to all manufactured on and after the first of July next, Friday; that of two dollars on all manufactured on and after the first of February.

The following new clause is inserted, "and all spirits which may be in the possession of the distillers, or in public stores or in bonded warehouses, on either the first day of July or February aforesaid, no duty having been paid thereon, shall be held and treated as if distilled on these days respectively. A proviso is added to this section by which one hundred per cent. additional is imposed on any person who shall distil spirits and use them for the manufacture of any other article without having taken out license and paid duties as required by law.

ANY Savings Bank having no capital stock and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, is not liable to pay for a license as a banker. The bank section as finally agreed to, stands as follows: A tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. each month upon the average amount of capital stock beyond twelfth of one per cent. upon the average amount of circulation, including certified checks and other notes and obligations intended to circulate as money, an additional duty of one-eighth per centum each month upon the average amount of circulation beyond ninety per cent. of the circulation, or upon any amount beyond the average amount of such circulation prior to the 1st of July. Returns of the amount of deposit, capital and circulation are to be made on the 1st of August, and every month thereafter. These provisions apply to all banking institutions.

The salaries of collectors are fixed at $1,500, with a comm ssion of five per cent. upon the first hundred thousand collected, one per cent. upon all sums above that amount and below four hundred thousand, and half of one per cent. upon all sums above four hundred thousand. The President is authorized to change the limits of collection districts at his discretion. But one deduction of six hundred dollars can be made from the aggregate incomes of the members of one family. Net profits from sales of real estate are chargable as income. Bad debts or losses from the same may be deducted. The same stamps are required upon instruments made abroad, to be used in the United States, as if made or issued at home. The section inserted by the House, at the instance of Mr. Blaine, of Maine, exempting from taxation vessels propelled by sails, is stricken out.

Commutation Clause in House.

Provisions of Schenck's Substitute.

Loyal States to Recruit in Insurgent States.

Copperhead Speech of Fernando Wood.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The House was occupied all day yesterday, save a few moments devoted to the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, and the adoption of Conference Committee reports, on the tax bill, and with a discussion upon Schenck's substitute for the remains of the Military Committee bill, killed the other day. The substitute contains the provisions telegraphed you on Friday night, namely, a repeal of the commutation clause, an authorization for the President to order a draft for not more than three nor less than one year; bounties for volunteers or substitutes for one year, one hundred dollars; two years, two hundred; three years, three hundred. One half to be paid at the time of muster, one quarter at the end of half the term of service and one quarter at expiration of the term; in case of the soldiers death in the service, the residue to be paid to his legal representative; the volunteers to receive full bounty if discharged on account of wounds or sickness incurred in the line of their duty. Loyal States are permitted to recruit to fill their quotas in States in rebellion. Enlisted men may select the company from their own State for which they will serve. This subject was warmly supported by Generals Schenck and Garfield, and opposed by Odell, Mallory, Boutwell and Kernan.

An exciting colloquy occurred between Mr. Mallory criticising Massachusetts from a Kentucky stand point, and Messrs. Dawes and Boutwell, who spoke eloquently for the old Bay State.

Fernando Wood made one of his worst copperhead speeches declaring that the only practicable way to make peace was not to fire a gun, and that were the Presidential contest to be as he hoped, between a war and a peace at any price candidate, the latter would be elected. On both points he was sharply taken to task by Kernan and Odell.

The House adjourned after ordering the previous question, which brings the bill up as unfinished business on Monday morning. The vote will be very close. It is probable that, even should the House refuse a second time to repeal the commutation, another opportunity will be given it to vote on the question before the adjournment.

Another Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1864.

The Senate has passed Mr. Wilson's bill abolishing draft commutation, reducing the term of service under any new call to one year, etc., etc. The bill has no chance in the House. A large majority there are opposed to the repeal of the commutation clause of the Enrolment act. Many members on the subject have resulted in confusion. The debate of both was excited and somewhat bitter. It is understood here that General Grant wants more men and instructed Secretary Bell to inform the Secretary of War believe that men cannot be obtained with sufficient rapidity under the present law. The Senate bill should pass. Tenders and that the purpose of the President in the call at once for two or three hundred thousand one year's men, giving each district a certain length of time to fill the quota required by volunteering.

The Loan bill passed the House exactly in the shape that Mr. Chase wanted it. In fact the bill was his, though Mr. Hooper interlined it. The Senate is expected to pass the bill at once, and it is probable that Mr. Chase will leave for New York very soon in reference to a new loan and a foreign loan. The gold bill will not be repealed. A majority of the members of Congress evidently believe it was a mistake to pass the bill, but a majority of Congress is not in the mood to retrace its steps at the suggestion of the brokers of New York. This is the feeling here, and whether it is justifiable or not it will undoubtedly control.

Mr. Chase would have been better pleased with a two-dollar tax immediately on whisky, but the committee would not consent to it, conference. It should be remembered that the report of the committee must be taken as a whole —those items must be agreed to or the Tax bill is lost.

The session is likely to be prolonged beyond the day fixed by the House. It is the general opinion that an adjournment will be agreed upon by the middle of next week, but it is safest to fix the day at one week from Monday next.

HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 25.

The Pavillion Hotel at Packaway, together with all the Cottages and several other buildings were wholly consumed by fire. The fire broke out at about twelve o'clock in the Pavillion Hotel.

Memphis Cotton Market Depicted.

CAIRO, June 25.

The steamer Hillman, from Memphis on the 23d arrived this morning, with 25 bales on board. No news. Memphis cotton market depicted. No offerings. Quotations nominal. Weather hot.

From the Potomac Army.

Wednesday's Attack on Second Corps.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

OUR LOSS ABOUT 1,500.

PREVIOUS REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

NEWS TO FRIDAY MORNING.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23,—P. M.

The attack upon the Second Corps on Wednesday near the Weldon road did not result so disastrously as at first supposed. The line was formed by Barlow's Division, it being on the left of Birney's, and Mott in command of the center, and Gibbons on the right. It was expected that the corps would have completed the act in the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left in which A. P. Hill's rebel corps entered, and before our men were aware of it they received a volley from the rear, which created a panic in our ranks, and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the Third Division. This left the flank of the Third Division unprotected, and the enemy taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into our pits, ordering the men to surrender. The troops, however, left the trenches and fell back, but many of them were captured and quite a number killed and wounded. The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at 1,000, while some make the number much higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500. Some of our officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender, replied, "Never; death rather than the Libby prison," and fought their way out as best they could. Many of them succeeded in getting back safe to our lines.

8 O'CLOCK P. M.—A charge was made by the Second Corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the morning was recovered. We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the rebels fired too high. A number of prisoners were taken. Skirmishing was kept up all night along the line, the pickets at some points being not fifty yards apart. At daylight this morning an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found that the rebels had taken a new position some distance farther back, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments during the night,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh. ..(Entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

Tuesday, August 2d, 1864.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

Whom Will You Serve?

The singular unity of feeling between rebels and Northern Democrats upon the subject of the next Presidency, to which we have already alluded in these columns, has entirely too much meaning to be soon overlooked. It suggests too plainly the existence of a conspiracy between the leading traitors of the South and those who control the Copperhead element of the North. It will be well for the masses of the Democratic party to consider this matter in all its bearings before they commit themselves to the support of measures and men whose success would be so dangerous to the country. The triumph of a peace party, such as the Democratic party is openly proclaimed to be, at the next election, would cause incalculable evil. The rebellion has progressed too far to be conquered by conciliation and peace—such measures have been exhausted in vain. The rebels will accept of nothing short of their bogus Confederacy, and the payment of their war debt by the United States. Between this and the suppression of the rebellion, with the results which will naturally follow, the people must choose. Let them ponder the matter well. We cannot believe that there are many in the North who desire the success of the rebellion, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are very many who are so wedded to the mere name of the Democratic party that they will blindly follow the most unprincipled of leaders, no matter what the end may be. To such, then, we earnestly say—Pause and consider.

Many of the leading Democratic politicians of the North have recognized the necessity in such times as the present of having but one party, and that a party of unhesitating devotion to the Union cause. Such names as DIX, DICKINSON, BUTLER, TOD, ANDREW and REVERDY JOHNSON, HOLT and hosts of others form a brilliant nucleus around which to rally. Esteeming their country above party, they have never failed to sustain the Administration, and now they are to be found among Mr. LINCOLN'S supporters for re-election. Neither should it be forgotten that the purest and greatest of Democratic politicians, the lamented DOUGLAS, was among the first to strengthen the hands of Mr. LINCOLN in his determination to put down the rebellion. No single man in the country rendered the President so much support as Mr. DOUGLAS, by his earnest, unselfish advice and encouragement. A short time before he ended his brilliant career, in a speech the more impressive because it was among his last utterances, he said that *there could be but two parties—the friends and the enemies of the country.* Is the memory of the great man so little respected by Democrats that his dying injunctions are disregarded? Here we have the friends of the country. Who are its enemies—the second party? Will not the mention of such names as VALLANDIGHAM, PIERCE, the WOODS and the SEYMOURS fill the measure? The least that can be said of these men is that they have withheld their support from the Government, have done all in their power to cripple the efforts of the Administration, and to bring into disrepute the cause of the people.

This issue will soon be made up, and every man must determine whether he is the friend or the enemy of his government. We have no doubt of the result. There is too much loyalty in the North for a doubt to exist. The next election will destroy the last hope of the rebellion—the people will vindicate the administration of Mr. LINCOLN by the triumphant success of the Union ticket. With the rebellion ended, peace restored, and the Constitution and laws everywhere enforced, those who have been unfaithful to the government in its time of need and distress, will sink so deep into oblivion as to be forever past resurrection.

What Gen. Grant Thinks.

The country would probably give more to know what Gen. GRANT thinks of his present situation than for the opinions of all the newspapers in the country. On this point, fortunately, we are not without light. The President returned from a brief visit to GRANT Friday. A Washington dispatch of that date says: "The President speaks to-day of the condition of army matters in the very highest terms of confidence. *He says that General Grant feels as certain of success as though it were already an accomplished fact.* He did not importune the President for more troops, or complain of want of support, but reported that all goes well." Another dispatch of the same date says: "There is the highest authority for the statement that Gen. GRANT gave the President, when at his headquarters, the assurance *of the certainty of his taking Richmond.*" Let the country trust GRANT—and back him up.

PRICES IN GEORGIA.—A correspondent with Sherman's army gives the following prices current in Georgia: Wages per day, plowing or splitting rails, $5; flour per barrel, $100; corn per bu h., $20; bacon per lb., $6; sweet potatoes per bu h., $10; coffee per lb., $16—none since the war; eggs per dozen, $2 50 and $8; r ce per lb., $1; Cheese—none to be had since the war; a good cow with young calf, $500; a good horse, $4,000 to $5,000; strup per gallon, $20; a negro man, $4,000 to $5,000; a negro woman, $2 800; calico per yard, $5, tnin; linen, homespun, $10 per yard; cotton, domestic checks, $10 per yard; women's shoes, per pair, $40, coarse; men's shoes, per pair, $50, coarse; ladies' shoes, fine, per pair, $100—none to be had; cotton-cards, per pair, $70; nails, per pound, $3; horse-shoes, per set, $8; jugs, per gallon, $1; milk, per canteenful, $2; butter, per pound, $5.

At a public entertainment at the New York Academy of Music on Thursday evening last, in aid of the Ladies' Home for the Soldiers, Par on BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, was among the orators. The Parson thought that it would be in accordance with the natural fitness of thing for Richmond and Charleston to be taken by negro soldi rs, solely under the command of BUTLER the Beast.

THE New York *Tribune* learns from "a private letter addressed by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, that the Roman Catholic soldiers of our armies, who happen to be stationed upon the territory of the dioceses of the rebel states, are no longer dependent upon the administration of the priests of those dioceses. Archbishop Purcell sends us a printed copy of a letter which he received from Rome, (dated March 14, 1862) from which it appears that our military chaplains are authorized by the Pope to exercise their functions anywhere in the Southern Confederacy, without the knowledge of the Southern Bishops. The Archbishop adds: *"The Freeman's Journal* and *The Record* lie when they say the Pope has written to reprove me with loyalty to the South. The expression of sentiment dispa aging to the cause of the North."

EDITOR OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL: We desire to correct a report, which seems to have been industr ously circulated, that Col. John P. Gr es is not a candidate for a second legislative ter m. We know that Col. G ss will be proud to repre nt the loyal people of Allegheny county in the next House of Repr sentatives a d we think that political usage, as well as a just recognition of his earnest, able and useful service in the last legislature, demands his re-nomination.

We make this statement without the knowledge or consent of Col. Gass, and because he is now absent from the county. UNIONISTS.

John Baker has been nominated by the Unionists in the 12th Congressional district in Illinois.

Democratic Discord.

The postponement of the Chicago Convention has launched the Democrats on a sea of trouble which they find very difficult to navigate. It has had the effect to develope a variety of cross purpose beneath the surface, the existence of which was not before mistrusted. But the reprehensible feature brought to light—the only one in which the loyal masses have special interest—is the fact that the postponement appears to be simply waiting for disaster,—if the Richmond *Examiner's* advice is heeded, to produce it. In the defeat of the Federal arms, says that journal, is the only Democratic prospect. Considering everything, is there not ground to believe that the advice of the *Examiner*, to clear the way for success by defeating the Federal armies and by depreciating the Federal currency, is being acted upon? To the success of this treasonable scheme, time is essential. Whether the postponement was solely for this purpose or not, it is, nevertheless, true that more than two months' time has been gained. We would be glad to have Democrats prove that the postponement was not for this or some similar purpose, by ceasing to embarrass, in every manner they can, the operations of the Government; by ceasing to do their utmost to depreciate the currency; in a word, by doing precisely the opposite of what the rebel organ advises them to do. A failure to act thus patriotically certainly lays the party open to the suspicion of accepting the rebel counsel, and that their aims are one and the same.

This is a view of the subject which concerns the nation. The effect of the postponement on the party itself is described by the New York *Journal of Commerce* thus:

"The democrats have made a sad b'under, and yielded the first line of entrenchments to the enemy. The adjournment of the convention is seized upon by the rebellious to encourage it, for now the only hope is in getting some wisdom into the heads of the managers, who appear as incorrigibly lost, as the rebellion is. Already faction lifts its head. Another democratic committee is in the field, and it is hard to say which is the real authority, if there is any autho ity. Unless the democracy look out here will be a scrub-race among various sub divisions who will grow up during the summer and, as in a donkey race, the question will be who shall come out last, or no one will think of winning by going ahead."

It is now quite certain that even if the next two months are not employed by the Democrats in doing what they can to defeat our armies, and in depreciating the currency, the Union will witness the growth of a variety of schemes to be developed at Chicago.

This has been pronouncing that the convention will stay postponed. We have already heard that TOM. FLORENCE, claiming to represent as chairman the only Democratic National Committee, has determined to issue a counter manifesto, on the ground that BELMONT'S Committee is an irregular affair, without authority to act. We would not wonder if FLORENCE had the best of it.

The Chicago *Times* asserts that not the Committee, but the Executive Sub-committee of three or five members at most, postponed the Convention, and that their action is but an unwarrantable usurpation, and not binding. This appears to be a growing sentiment in the party, and is not calculated to conduce to the harmony of the Convention, whether it assembles in July or August.

Personal.

The House Military Committee have reported in favor of allowing Mrs. Jean M. Lander, born Davenport, widow of General Lander, $4,750 for her husband's services in surveying the railroad route to the Pacific Ocean, and the Mississippi.

Miss Mandana Tileston, daughter of the late Cornelius Tileston, of Williamsburg, Mass. was married a few weeks since at Oxford, Ohio, to the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, after an engagement of thirteen years. Preparations for the wedding were being made twelve and a half years ago, when Mr. Fairbanks was imprisoned by Kenrick, causing missionary labors to cease, and he has just been released. During all this time Miss Tileston did not relax her efforts to secure his release.

A letter dated Castle Thunder, Richmond has been received by the mother of Miss Dr Mary Walker, from which it appears that the noble little surgeon bears her imprisonment lightly. The following is an extract from her letter: "I hope you are not grieving about me because I am a prisoner of war. I am living in a three-story brick castle, with plenty to eat and a clean bed every night. I have a room mate, a young lady about twenty years of age, from near Corinth, Miss., (Miss Martha Mantis.) I am much happier than I might be in some rebel hospital where life will be a burthen to the ladies. The officers are gentlemanly and kind, and it will not be long before I am exchanged."

Prof. B. Howard Rand, of Philadelphia, has been elected to the Chair of Chemistry, rendered vacant by the death of the late Professor Frank Ellin Bache, LL.D.

It will give great satisfaction to the numerous friends of Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, of New York, to know that he is slowly but surely recovering from his severe illness. He cannot leave his room, and will not be in his seat before the close of the present session, but there is every reason to hope that he will be eventually restored to robust health.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has been known to receive as many as four hundred letters in a day. Many of them are anonymous, and on many the postage is not prepaid. The reverend gentleman now refuses all the latter. One of these a short time ago, after having been in the dead-letter office and opened there, was sent again to Mr. Spurgeon, with a statement in the letter was anonymous, and therefore could not be returned to the writer, and that it contained a valuable inclosure. The reverend gentlemen paid the postage, and found a £2 note in the letter.

From the Oil Region.

TITUSVILLE, CRAWFORD CO., PA., June 20, 1864.

The very air is redolent with the stench of oil. I noticed, in my survey of the depot, that unusually large casks lay about in great numbers. Upon inquiry, I found that so great has been the demand for casks, that the traders here had sent to the great whale oil entrepots of New England and procured large numbers heretofore used on shipboard. That, too, in the face of the fact that you cannot travel a mile anywhere in this region without finding immense piles of barrel staves and hoop poles and in close proximity a cooper shop, with the incessant sound of the hammer.

The demand for labor here is enormous. Carpenters of the most ordinary skill, and coopers can barely manage to put a barrel together, get two and a half dollars per day. First-class workmen in wood get readily from three to three and a quarter. Indeed, building is here the order of the day: the hard grating of the saw and the sound of the hammer are the only things heard. They have improved a town up as they did at Corry. You scarcely see a brick house. All is wood. Should fire occur it would prove, under a brisk air, most terribly destructive.

Already there are more than fifty houses going up this season. There are three churches finished and occupied, and two more undergoing process of construction. Citizens here claim that there are five thousand inhabitants, but there is not house capacity enough for such an amount of population. I can form no accurate idea of the population. Some place it as low as twenty-five hundred, but I think the nearest approximation to the truth would be about three thousand. The population is a stirring, active one. Everybody seems to be engaged in doing something.

The dominant character of the people is evidently that of the all-pervading, universal Yankee. Wherever gold is to be had, oil well to be sunk, houses to be built—in short, anywhere the "almighty dollar" can be extracted or found—there the New Englanders are found. All over these counties of Erie, Crawford, and Warren, wherever I have gone, I have found them in the governing, controlling class; and they are enthusiastically for Lincoln's re election. Shrewd men here tell me that the three counties will give fully 7,000 majority for him over every body named or like to be named.

Below here the oil wells begin. No oil has been found immediately in the creek that its town property. But on the Watson farm, the Parker and Watson farms, a couple miles below, there are a number of pumping wells—including those of the Parker-original, some flowing wells on the Watson farm. The principal ones are the Meade and Steele, and the Child's wells. The Meade and Steele ran eight hundred barrels per day when first struck, originally, but now they are pumping about twelve barrels per day. Child's well ran four hundred barrels for some time. It is now neither running nor pumping. These flowing wells seem to exhaust after very short but brilliant services. A good, steadily producing pumping well, ranging from twenty to thirty barrels per day, is the safest investment.

For the Parker property a Philadelphia association paid $65,000, and for the Watson flat, $138,000. I trust they may get their money back. The only company whose name I ascertained was that of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Oil Company, on the Watson flat.

Such is the rush of New York travel that there are here already what they call four first-class hotels. These are all well kept. When the Philadelphia and Erie road is finished there will be a perfect rush of Philadelphians to this region, to ascertain what their oil stocks are really worth.

I have as yet seen none of the immense flowing wells, but will during the next two days. When look for a very grand, overpowering, exaggerated description of the hundred barrels (?) per day. Men's imaginations grow lively under stock excitements. The agents from our city for sale, are in a rush out here, see a well flow, stay twenty-four hours, push for a railroad, rush back home again, and report favorably. What do they know after such a visit, with no previous knowledge or experience, and without taking time to learn anything about the yield from personal inspection?—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

A horrible case of child murder was revealed at New York on Thursday, on an inquest held by Coroner Wilder. A girl named Mary Gerrity, aged three years and three months died, according to the testimony of several witnesses, from the effects of having been beaten on the head, face, body and limbs by its adopted mother, Mrs. Dora Clinton. The testimony, according to the evidence, extended through two or three months. The surgeon who made the post-mortem examination, testified that there were sixteen wounds on the head and face of deceased, besid s many on the body and limbs. It was also stated, that for weeks before its death, it had received scarcely enough food to sustain life. Upon the rendition of the verdict by the jury, Mrs. Clinton and her husband, William Clinton, were committed to the Tombs to answer for the crime of murder, the latter as an accessory.

General Intelligence.

In commenting upon the possibility of Gen. Grant, in a certain contingency, accepting the nomination for the Presidency, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* avers that it "knows from perfectly reliable sources that Gen. Grant has peremptorily refused, in advance, any offer of the Presidency. He replied to those who were seeking to learn his views on the subject, that while the war lasted no earthly inducement could take him voluntarily from his present position, and that even should the war come to a speedy conclusion he would be the most ungrateful of men to run against Mr. Lincoln. This declaration comes to us through the most trustworthy sources, and affords conclusive proof that Gen. Grant has fully decided not to enter the political arena. And those who know him, know that he is not apt to waver when he has made up his mind one way or the other."

The Peace Democrats at Indianapolis are in trouble, and there is a prospect of a complete diversion among them. Gen. McClellan stock is down. McDonald, the probable candidate for Governor intimates his preference for Fillmore, and will support him at Chicago.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "The best profits are realized in the costliest goods, and nothing seems too high for the plethoric purses of our money making citizens, especially for that prosperous class who do not want the war to stop. Silk dress goods formerly $2,50 to $4,65 per yard, now retail at $8@$12 and there is less quibbling than at the old rate. Staple articles and fabrics have been packed away by sage importers and speculators who seem to have the market in their pocket, and it is said that the stock held over is larger than would appear from the empty lofts open to the eye. We look for a large importing business in autumn goods so far as value and profits are concerned. The high cost and high duty will limit the trade to fewer hands with larger capital, but this is not inconsistent with increased volume and liberal profits."

A machine for puddling iron has been invented and applied at the iron works in Boston by Mr. Griffith, the manager. Its operation is thus described: As soon as the "melting moment" comes, and the hard work of keeping the iron curds and whey continually stirred arrives,—when the puddler should begin to train back, muscle, and nerve, and perspire from every pore of his valuable skin, he closes his puddling iron to a long bar, with a rest that does duty for hands, and which hangs suspended in front of the furnace, turns on its steady, and immediately the iron bar begins puddling with a measured turn, twist, and poke, which works the iron quite clear from the bottom and out of the mouth of the furnace, and puddle is about to the firm condition that renders it agreeable to the shingler; and all this while the puddler takes his ease. The iron is puddled by this machine in an even quality throughout, and without a flaw.

Lord Shaftsbury recently declared at a public meeting, as an ascertained fact, that forty-nine out of fifty of all criminals in England, convicted in after life, commenced their career of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen, so that he who has passed through this sixteenth year without having begun a life of crime against the laws of his country in some particular or other, is almost certain never to do so. The participants in the recent riots of the next three months will astonish the country. Companies have been formed all around to mine for silver, lead and gold here, and one in Philadelphia has secured over 40,000 acres of land.

This country is as yet very thinly settled, and means of transportation are a necessity to its development. Northwest and west of this, probably two-thirds has never been trodden even in a thousand, and no one dwells except directly around a mine. Aside from its mineral wealth, the Superior section is barren, unless perhaps in timber. It is too cold, and the soil is poorly adapted to agricultural purposes.

There are no roads. Persons must use their own power of locomotion, and to walk a hundred miles through the woods by a trail path, sleeping at night on the ground by a camp fire, is too common to excite remark. I could here some days ago by way o Green Bay, taking a steamboat to a place called Escanaba, or Lake Point, and a railroad to the head of navigating to the iron mines, and though now are seen only half a dozen houses in the woods, and you look in vain for it on the map, in a few years it may be a city.

Marquette was eighty miles through the forest and over a road to which no description can do justice. Much of the way I rode on horseback, as to travel by a carriage was impossible. Houses were scattered at intervals of about fifteen miles. I suppose for 150 miles south of Marquette there is neither minister, missionary, school-house, nor doctor. Recently a man lo the woods broke a limb, and it was five days before it could be set.

Do you Boston folks want to settle down here? If you do, I know several who want to sell out, only sixteen miles from neighbors. I have no doubt, however, that in a few years there will be a mighty change. If the mines are worked, railroads must be built, and villages will spring up here and there all over the whole peninsula.

All through the winter this place is very quiet, as the overland journey is so severe few come to it or leave it. A mail is received and departs only twice a week. Great is the excitement, then, when the icy chains of winter are broken, and lake communication is resumed.

Last Sunday morning I was roused at two o'clock by the firing of guns and the whistle of a steamboat. Amid general rejoicing the first boat had arrived, having made its way through the broken ice, with coal and passengers. And busy enough now will everybody and everything be. Mining men, speculators, land buyers, pleasure seekers, and others are all jostling each other, and still will more again our streets will be crowded.—*Boston Traveller.*

LAKE SUPERIOR ITEMS:

The *Mining Journal* says ten miles of a railroad from Marquette to Negaunee will be completed in August, or by the 1st of September. This will place the noted St. Clair Iron Mountain in direct railroad connection with Marquette. It also says exploring parties are in the woods examining the ground for indications the most favorable route from the St. Clair Mountain to Lake Michigan.

The Mineral Land Company have sold all their lands in Marquette county, over 30,000 acres, to the Peninsula Railroad Company, or to individuals connected with it, at about $5,000,000. Immense deposits of pure iron ores exist in many places upon these lands, and more will be found in the dense forests of the country. It also gives them timber for three or four blast furnaces, with an abundance of ore to supply these from the mines, from which they will ship.

The Cleveland arrived at Cleveland, on the 23d from Lake Superior, with 100 tons copper, 108 iron ore, and a good load of passengers.

Guerrilla Horrors in Kentucky.

On Friday the 17th four guerrillas halted in front of the residence of Mr. John R. Jones, near Bloomfield, Ky., and demanded admittance, which was refused. They then got an ax to break the door, when Mr. Jones fired a rifle through the window and dangerously wounded McIntire, the leader of the band. After taking the wounded man to Bloomfield, they threatened vengeance upon Jones, and proceeded as if to fire the house, when Jones surrendered, on condition that should he die from his wound. But in violation of their plighted honor, the three desperado thieves simultaneously fired, and Jones was instantly killed. The guerrillas then rode rapidly away. Mr. Jones was a highly respected citizen.

On Tuesday night, the down freight train on the Nashville Railroad was thrown off the track, south of Mitchellsville, by reason of a rail having been previously removed. Instantly a murderous fire was aimed at the engineer by persons unknown, by which two engineers were badly wounded; whereupon the assassins put spars to their horses and fled. None but cowards would shoot and make such cowardly attacks. They should be hunted down, and when caught slaughtered without mercy.

On Tuesday also, a party of guerrillas entered and took possession of Hendersonburg, Kentucky, and extensively plundered the town. On the same day the steamer Shingiss was fired into several times, above and below Gaines' Landing, but the engineer, the Indiana shore she escaped without injury or casualities.

The Louisville, as also some of the border Indiana papers, devote much space to accounts of guerrilla outrages in Kentucky; but we see no notice of much effort on the part of Kentuckians to hunt them down or even defend themselves against the midnight raids and cut-throats. Can it be that the true Union men who chiefly suffer by them are so few in that State as to be powerless? It does seem that if even a bare majority of the population were not absolute rebels and traitors they would so organize, that guerrillas would not prosper in their terrible barbarities.

The Death of Miss Pickens a Hoax.

A short time since an account of a heart-rending scene at a wedding in Charleston was going the rounds of the press. It was asserted that a daughter of Governor Pickens was killed by a shell from the blockade fleet, at the marriage altar. It turns out that the whole story was a hoax. A correspondent of the Marion *Confederate* writes that paper from Gordon:

I perceive that you were most beautifully hoaxed in publishing that Yankee lie regarding the untimely death scene of Miss Anna Pickens.

The *Confederate* says:

We found, upon inquiry in quest'on fn an exchange credited to the Charleston *Mercury*, a paper which we do not take, and really had no other idea that it was literally true.

The story originally appeared in a New York paper, having been furnished it by one of its enterprising lying correspondents in the fleet. —*Southern Confederacy.*

The story appeared in the *Register* some four or five days ago. Our readers are respectfully requested to withdraw their sympathy from the family of Gov. Pickens.—*Atlanta Register.*

The extract below, taken from the Mobile *Register*, one of the leading journals of the South, edited by Hon. John Forsyth, shows conclusively the kind and degree of love felt toward Democrats by those still upholding the rebellion:

We thank God from the depths of our hearts that the authorities in Washington have pitched Vice President Stephens in his late attempt to confer with them on international affairs without force and compliments. If he had been known here that this gentleman thought, if he could get us to whisper into the ears of some men about Washington the result might be terms of peace on some sort of union or reconstruction. He seemed to forget that Douglas, with whom he used to serve, was dead, and notwithstanding his labors, fallen, by dividing it into four pieces, upon Richardson and Voorhees, Vallandigham and Pugh, still the Democratic party is not in power now, and we may thank God for it.

La France of Paris states that the Confederate Government has appointed the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, their Ambassador near the Court of Rome. Not having succeeded in obtaining a recognition from any other European Court, the rebels aap now lyling the Pope.

FROM THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.

Interesting Mining News.

MARQUETTE, Mich., 1864.

This is one of the most northern towns of the United States on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and deriving importance as the principal town of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. It has a population of about 1200, is a shire town, contains the land office of this district, is a beautiful village, and evidently destined to a large increase.

A railroad extends to the Jackson, Cleveland and Superior mines, and here all their shipments are made. These iron mines have been very successful, and probably in the last year alone have paid for themselves. In 1862 (I have not statistics for 1863) they shipped 115,7 1 tons of ore, and 8 500 tons of pig. As an indication of the superior quality of the iron, while a square inch of Swedish iron will bear a tension of 58,331 lbs., this will sustain 88,362 lbs. There are several blast furnaces in the vicinity, one of them owned by C. P. Harvey, Esq., to whose enterprise and energy the Upper Peninsula is greatly indebted. So profitable have been iron establishments the past year, that I have been told of one furnace started in January, that has more than paid for itself.

Next to the iron interest that of copper is the most important in this region. Many of these mines have been unprofitable, but others, like the Ontonagon and Minnesota, have proved highly remunerative investments, and it is believed such will be the case with many more when they became fully developed. Most of them have started with too little working capital, rendering assessments necessary, and up to this time have hardly begun to show the wealth they contain. There can be no doubt that here are the richest beds of copper in the world, and it will pay for mining here if anywhere.

The copper mined in 1862 was valued at $12,000,000, and in 1863 at $15,000,000, a large increase already exceeded it. The high price of copper has recently stimulated the product to the utmost, and old mines have been worked their full capacity, and many new ones have been formed. Boston is especially interested in the copper mines of this region, as a large part of them are owned and managed by her capitalists.

Within the last year a great deal of excitement has been caused here and elsewhere by the discovery of rich ores of silver lead. The credit of first finding it is due to Mr. S. C. Smith, a veteran explorer of this section, who has confidence that tin, cinnebar, black lead and other valuable minerals also exist here. This same gent eman is also worthy of name as a pioneer in the settlement of Marquette. He told me that when he came here sixteen years ago, the ore was only one building, a log hut, and that he built the first frame house. The announcement that silver lead had been found, and gold also in the Menominee mountains, caused a considerable excitement in Milwaukee, and the precedented rush at the land office, and within the past year about 400,000 acres have been entered, over 100,000 in April.

One man has entered over 100,000 acres for himself and others, principally New York parties. So anxious have persons been to secure mineral locations that whole townships have been entered without the least examination, simply from a geological or perhaps a possibility of profitable returns.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that Gen. Hatch, now in command of the Cavalry Bureau of the Western Division, has been appointed to take charge of the troops lately under Gen. Sturgis

VOLUNTEERING THE BEST SYSTEM.—The Morgantown, West Va., *Post*, in an editorial on the probable repeal of the commutation clause, remarks that in connection with the desire for more men, but one word or suggestion is offered for any steady plan for recruiting volunteers. "Such a system should have been constantly kept up, and the people at large urged to stimulate and encourage it. Under a continued system of volunteering we have not a particle of doubt that nearly every local city would have produced the money and secured the men for Government service."

City Intelligence.

Robinson Township Shooting Case.

On Saturday morning about nine o'clock, a shooting affair occurred in Robinson township, near Chartiers Creek, which came near resulting fatally. The matter, as related to us, happened as follows. Mr. James Nichols, a resident of Robinson township, on his way to market in this city, was met by a couple of Germans, who informed him that two men armed with guns, had entered their house and stolen therefrom a watch and some money. Mr. Nichols, who knew the Germans, started in pursuit of the alleged thieves, and soon overtook one of them, a young man, whom he arrested, and taking his gun from him, placed him in the custody of two citizens, and followed in pursuit of the other. Soon coming up with him, he ordered him to surrender, which he refused to do, at the same time threatening to shoot him (Nichols) if he undertook to arrest him. There was a deep thicket near by, and fearing if he reached its cover, the fugitive might escape, Nichols fired on him, and the charge, which was fine bird shot, took effect in his head and shoulder.

Immediately after the occurrence Mr. Nichols proceeded to Temperanceville and sent Dr. Simcox to attend to the injuries of the wounded man. He then came to the city and delivered himself up to the Mayor, who placed him in custody to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The wounded man, whose name is John Sullivan, was brought to this city and his injuries examined by Dr. McCook, who is of opinion that the wounds are not serious. The young man, it appears, is one of the Mayor's information having been made against him and Sullivan for larceny. Nicholas was released on Saturday afternoon on bail.

Allegheny County Teachers' Association.

The Association met at the Fourth Ward school house, Saturday morning, and was called to order by the President at 9.30. After the preliminary exercises, the lecturer for the day, Prof. Burtt, took the stand and in an eloquen address set forth the duty of the good teacher. All are not teachers who keep school. Many enter the profession because they cannot succeed in any other. If such persons hope to make money by it, they fail, and what is worse, their own self-respect, if they have any, is lost, and they reap no reward in any shape. Teachers should carefully survey their position, and if they conclude to adopt the profession, then enter with ardor into it overstepping every obstacle, lending their entire energies to the task, mingling enthusiasm with good judgment, making it their hope, their especial aim, not for pecuniary reward or worldly emoluments, but for the sublime satisfaction of doing something for the cause of humanity, to elevate their species. The good Christian minister does not apportion his efforts to the pay he receives; the true physician does not apply his skill in proportion to the pay; the lawyer, when appointed by the court to plead the poor clients cause, does not count the profit; but all lend their choicest efforts to the work in hand and honor the profession to which they belong. So should it be with the teacher. His aims should even be higher, as his opportunities are better, and such is the state of society at this day that his efforts will be doubly successful, and the pecuniary reward will not be wanting to supply his needs; the approval of good men will not be lacking for his encouragement, and his own mind will bear him testimony that he has chosen a good part, that will reap reward here and hereafter.

At the close of the lecture the discussion on Teachers' Institutes was opened by Prof. Dickson, and after a spicy debate, in which a number of gentlemen participated, the meeting adjourned.

The Contest for Prothonotary.

There are five worthy gentlemen in the field for the Union nomination for Prothonotary at the coming Convention, and the friends of each are very active in their behalf. As a general rule the campaign has been conducted in a spirit of fairness by the different candidates; but an over-ardent friend now and then commits an indiscretion calculated—though otherwise designed—to injure the ultimate success of his favorite. We heard of a prominent city politician who visited the country a few days ago, telling an influential farmer that he should by all means support ——— for Prothonotary, as he was a poor man, and oppose ———, for he was worth at least $100,000, and consequently could get along well enough without the office. This assertion coming to the knowledge of the reputed rich candidate, he authorized a friend to call upon the aforesaid city politician and assure him if he could prove that he was worth $100,000 he would make him a present of $75,000 and withdraw from the contest. We believe all the candidates aspiring to the office have so managed their affairs as to be able to live at home of their own—none of them are poor, nor are any of them millionaires. Conduct the canvass "on the square," gentlemen, and may the "best man win," say the people.

The Elephant Hannibal.

This huge animal, which will visit this city on Thursday, is somewhat of a noted character. He indulges, at times, in little eccentricities of an unamiable character, such as tossing horses and wagons in the air, tearing down barns, and raising the ancient Nicholas generally, although, we believe, he has conducted himself in a more orderly manner of late years, as age comes his increasing age. The old fellow is possessed of his full share of sagacity, which is often exhibited in a note worthy manner. We recollect of hearing of an equatic exploit on his part which will bear relating: A few years ago his elephantship was to exhibit in a town in the interior of New York, where in consequence of an unsafe bridge, it was necessary for Hannibal to swim a river. The weather was excessively warm, and the fellow entered the water with readiness; but when fairly in, he found his position so comfortable that instead of obeying the wishes of his keeper he concluded to remain and enjoy the refreshing sensations of the bath at his leisure. In vain did the excited showmen shout, threaten and pray; the huge beast paid not the slightest attention to their cries, but rolled his hulk lazily about, at times sinking completely out of sight, and then rising with a surge spouting like a whale. For nearly two hours he remained in the water in spite of all efforts made to drive him out, finding himself perfectly secure in his unapproachable position from all assaults from sticks, clubs and shot guns.

Case Decided.

A case of some importance was decided a few days since in Kittanning, Armstrong county, before Judge Campbell. The facts of the case were as follows: When the two rails, one for three and the other for two hundred thousand more, were made last winter, the citizens of Manor Township raised by voluntary subscription a local bounty fund. This money was not given with the understanding that it should be refunded; neither was it paid to any of the properly constituted authorities of the Township, but to a committee appointed for that special purpose by the township. When the bounty bill became a law, the school directors of Manor, believing that the provisions applied to the case of said township, proceeded to levy a tax. The Court, however, at the instance of Mr. Christy, granted an injunction against the school directors restraining them from levying the tax.

Boiler Explosion.—On Saturday shortly after twelve o'clock, noon, the steam boiler in the brass foundry of Messrs. Carson & Longford on Duquesne Way, just above the St. Clair street bridge, exploded, knocking down the wa ls on the first and second stories of the building, tearing down the floors, &c., and damaging the building to a considerable extent, the amount of which we could not learn. It appears that the men had just quit work for dinner, and were all absent except Mr. Shelley, one of the men were eating their dinners at the time of the explosion in different parts of the building remote from the boiler, but two boys, named Samuel Gailey and Samuel Shelley, who were sitting in close proximity to the boiler eating at the time, were badly scalded, but are not considered dangerously. The boiler was thrown some distance, but as there was but little steam up when the engine ceased running, the damage was considerably less than it otherwise would have been.

Western University.—On Saturday we made brief mention of the commencement exercises of this Institution, which took place at Dr. Howard's Church on Friday evening. The following graduates received the degree of B. A., namely: Thomas F. Marshall, John H. McCandless, George Wallace Whitney and John A. Wilson. The degree of M. A., in course, was conferred on Wm. H. Hamilton. The honorary degree of M. A., was conferred on J. Keenan, Esq., of Pittsburgh. The degree of D. D. on Rev. J. G. Brown, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Daniel March, of Philadelphia. The degree of L. L. D. on Hon. Franklin Palmer, of Philadelphia. Rev. W. McCornell, L. L. D., has been elected Professor of Physical Culture, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, and has signified his acceptance. Over a thousand dollars have been subscribed towards the endowment of the chair of Natural Science. An effort will be made immediately to secure $100,000.

Curious Case.—It is said that Capt. Kirker, of the 23d District, has received orders to refund the amount of commutation paid by all those who were drafted in the fifty per cent. excess. If this order is enforced, serious complications are likely to grow out of it, hence Capt. K. has laid the matter before Provost Marshal General. Those in the excess who have simply paid commutation can get their money back without any trouble, and their names can be put into the wheel again. The case will be different with those who have put in substitutes and received receipts exempting them for three years; also, those who have been mustered into the service may find it difficult to get "mustered out" again.

Newsboys' Home.—This useful and enterprising portion of young America are at length to have a home after the New York model. An organization having that end in view, has been effected with the following officers: "President, Florence Kramer; Vice President, Edward P. Carpenter; Secretary, Frank B. Seiters; Treasurer, Thomas Barclay. Board of Directors, Henry A. Lavely, William Vankirk, J. B. D. Meeds, John H. McCreery, James Collard, C. B. Shes, R. S. Warring, Thos. Bakewell, Jr.

Mayor's Levee.—Twenty-six guests answered to their names yesterday morning at the Mayor's morning levee. Although the lodgings furnished by Captain Reed, who has charge of the "lock up," are certainly none of the pleasantest these warm nights, yet he is compelled at times, when the house becomes too steep eight in a cell, or two on a plank, and then they are obliged to pay for the same from $1 to $5, and all for the glorious privilege of getting drunk.

To those of our readers who contemplate putting up cauliflowers or vegetables we would remark that it is indispensable to have a certain article of cement. Such an article can be procured at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond street, where also can be procured the finest and most varied assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumey, Patent medicines, &c., in the city.

Expected Home.—The gallant 62d regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, is expected to leave for home on the Fourth of July.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Ladies' Prayer Book Society.

As there are many present to night who have never met with us before, and it is natural to suppose, all will be interested in a society whose object is the distribution of the Prayer Book—your managers think it may be desirable to give some account of the doings of the society beyond the work of the past year:

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Ladies' Prayer Book Society was organized in the spring of 1853, under the direction of Bishop Potter. Besides yearly donations to weak parishes in Western Pennsylvania, large grants of Prayer Books have been made to the House of Refuge, Marine Hospital, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Insane Asylum at Dixmont, Western Penitentiary, Soldiers' Hospital and companies of soldiers raised in this neighborhood; to Iowa 1100 prayer books; to Kansas 430 ditto; to Wisconsin, 350; Michigan, 300; Illinois, 300; Oregon, 250; Nevada and Colorado, 500; Indiana, 225; Southern Missouri,

THE ECONOMY OF BEAUTY.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in her "House and Home Paper.," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, thus illustrates the economy of beauty, as displayed in practical good taste and judgment in house-furnishing:

Two of the houses lately built on the new land in Boston were bought by two friends, Philip and John. Philip had plenty of money, and paid the cash down for his house, without feeling the slightest vacancy in his pocket. John, who was an active, rising young man, just entering on a flourishing business, had expended all his moderate savings for years in the purchase of his dwelling, and still had a mortgage remaining, which he hoped to clear off by his future successes. Philip begins the work of furnishing as people do with whom money is abundant; and who have simply to go from shop to shop and order all that suits their fancy and is considered "the thing" in good society. John begins to furnish with very little money. He has a wife, and two little ones, and he wisely deems that to insure them a well built house, in an open, airy situation, with convenient sized warming, bathing, and healthy living, is a wise beginning in life; but it leaves him little or nothing beyond.

Behold, then, Philip and his wife, well pleased going the rounds of shops and stores in fitting up their new dwelling, and let us follow step by step. To begin with the wall paper. Imagine a front and back parlor, with folding doors, with two south windows on the front, and two looking on a back court, after the general manner of city houses. We will suppose they require about thirty rolls of wall paper. Philip buys the heaviest French velvet, with gildings and traceries, at four dollars a roll. This, by the time it has been put on, with gold mouldings, according to the most established taste of the best paper-hangers, will bring the wall paper of the two rooms to a figure something like two hundred dollars. Now they proceed to the carpet store, and there are thrown at their feet, by obsequious clerks, velvet and Axminsters, with flowery convolutions and medallion centres, as if the flower gardens of the tropics were whirling in waltzes, with graceful lines of arabasque—roses, calias, lilies, knotted, wreathed, twined, with blue, and crimson, and golden ribbons, dazzling marvels of color and tracery. There is no restraint in price,—four or six dollars a yard it is all the same to them—and soon a magic flower garden blooms on the floors, at a cost of five hundred dollars. A pair of elegant rugs at fifty dollars apiece, complete the inventory, and bring our room to the mark of eight hundred dollars for preparing and carpeting alone. Now comes the great mantel mirrors for four hundred more, and our rooms progress. Then comes the upholsterer, and measures our four windows, that he may skilfully barr cade them from air and sunshine. The fortifications against heaven, cost, in the shape of damask, cord, tassels, shades, laces and cornices, about two hundred dollars per window. To be sure, they made the rooms close and sombre as the grave; but they are of the most splendid stuffs, and if the sun would only reflect he would see, himself, how foolish it was for him to try to force himself into a window guarded by his betters. If there is anything cheap and plebian, it is sunshine and fresh air. Behold us, then, with our rooms papered, carpeted and curtained for two thousand dollars; and now are to put into them sofas, lounges, etageres, center-tables, screens, chairs of every pattern and device, for which it is but modest to allow a thousand more. We have now two parlors furnished at an outlay of three thousand dollars, without a single picture, a single article of statuary, a single object of art of any kind, and without any light to see them by if they were there. We must say for our Boston upholsters and furniture makers, that such good taste generally reigns in their establishments that rooms furnished at hap-hazard from them cannot fail to have a certain air of good taste, so far as the individual things are concerned. But the different articles we have supposed, having been ordered without reference to one another, or the rooms, have, when brought together, no unity of effect, and the general result is scattering and confused. It is as if each how Phillip's parlor looks, your reply is, "Oh, the usual way of such parlors—eve ything that such people usually get—medal ion carpets, carved furniture, great mirrors, bronze mantel ornaments, and so on." Th only impression a stranger receives, while waiting in the dim twilight of these rooms, is that their owner is rich, and able to get good, handsome things, such as all other rich people get.

Now our friend John, as often happens in America, is moving in the same social circle with Philip, visiting the same people—his house is the twin of the one Philip has been furnishing—and how shall he, with a few hundred dollars, make his rooms even presentable beside those which Philip has fitted up elegantly at three thousand?

Now for the economy of beauty. Our friend must make his prayer to the Graces, for it they cannot save him nobody can. One thing John has to begin with, that rare gift to man, a wife with the magic cestus of Venus,—not around her waist, but, if such a thing could be, in her finger ends. All that she touches fails at once into harmony and proportion. Her eye for color and form is intuitive; let her arrange a garret with nothing but boxes, barrels and cast-off furniture in it, and ten to one she makes it seem the most attractive place in the house. It is a veritable "gift of good herie," this tact of beautifying and arranging, that some women have, and, on the present occasion, it has a real, material value that can be estimated in dollars and cents. Come with us and you can see this fair taking their survey of the yet unfurnished parlors, as busy and as happy as a pair of blackbirds picking up the first sticks and straws for their nest.

"There are two sunny windows to begin with," says the good fairy, with an appreciative glance. "That insures flowers all winter."

"Yes," says John; "I never would look at a house without a good, sunny exposure. Sunshine is the best ornament of a house, and worth an extra thousand a year."

"Now for our wall-paper," says she. "Have you looked at wall-papers, John?"

"Yes; we shall get very pretty ones for thirty-seven cents a roll; all you want of a paper, you know, is to make aground-tint to throw out your pictures and other matters, and to reflect a pleasant tone of light."

"Well, John, you know Uncle James says that a stone color is the best—but I can't bear those blue eyes."

"Nor I," says John. "If we must have grey, let it at least be a grey suffused with gold or rose color, such as you see at evening in the clouds."

"So I think," responds she; "but, better, I should like a paper with a tone of buff—something that produces warm yellowish reflections, and will almost make you think the sun is shining in cold gray weather; and then there is nothing that lights up so cheerfully in the evening. In short, John, I thing the color of a *safaran* rose will be just about the shade we want."

"Well, I can find that, in good American paper, as I said before, at from thirty-seven to forty cents a roll. Then, our bordering; there's an important question, for that must determine the carpets, the shades, and everything else. Now, what shall be the ground-tint of our rooms?"

"There are two to choose between," says the lady—"green and maroon; which is the best for the picture?"

"I think," says John, looking above the mantel-piece, as if he saw a picture there—"I think a border of maroon velvet, with maroon furniture, is the best for the picture."

"I think so, too," said she; "and then we will have that lovely maroon and crimson carpet that I saw at Lowe's; it is an ingrain, to be sure, but has a Brussels pattern, a mossy, mixed figure, of different shade of crimson; it has a good warm, strong color, and when it comes to cover the lounges and our two old arm-chairs with maroon *rep*, it will make such a pretty effect."

"Yes," said John; "and then, you know, our picture is so bright, it will light up the whole. Everything depends on the picture."

Now, as to "the picture," it has a story that must be told. John, having been all his life a worshiper and adorer of beauty and beautiful things, had never passed to or from his business without stopping at the print-shop windows, and seeing a little of what was there.

On one of these occasions he was smitten to the heart with the beauty of an autumn landscape, where the red maples and sumacs, the purple and crimson oaks, all stood swathed and harmonized together in the hazy Indian summer atmosphere. There was a great yellow chestnut tree, on a distant hill, which stood out so naturally that John instinctively felt his fingers tingling for a basket, and his heels alive with a desire to bound over on to the autumn hillside, and pick up the glossy brown nuts. Everything was there of autumn, even to the golden rod, and purple asters, and scarlet creepers in the foreground.

John went in and inquired. It was by an unknown French artist, without name or patrons, who had just come to our shores to study our scenery, and this was the first picture he had exposed for sale. John had just been paid a quarter's salary; he bethought him of a boarded and washer woman, sighed, and finally offered fifty dollars.

To his surprise he was taken up at once, and the picture became his. John thought his self dreaming. He examined his treasure over and over, and felt sure that it was the work of no amateur beginner, but of a true and trained hand and a true artist soul. So he found his way to the studio of the stranger, and apologized for having got such a gem for so much less than its worth. "It was all I *could* give though," he said; "and one who paid four times as much could not value it more." And so John and one another of his friends, with longer purses than his own, to the studio of the modest stranger; and now his pieces command their full worth in the market, and he works with orders far ahead of his ability to execute, giving to the canvas the traits of American scenery as appreciated and felt by the subtle delicacy of the French mind—our rural summer views, our autumn glories, and the dreamy, misty delicacy of our snowy winter landscapes.

This picture had always been the ruling star of John's house, his main dependence for brightening up his bachelor apartments; and when he came to the task of furnishing those same rooms for a fair company, the picture was still his mine of gold. For a picture, painted by a real artist, who studies nature minutely and conscientiously, has something of the charm of the good mother herself—something of her faculty of putting on different aspects under lights. John and his wife had studied their picture at all hours of the day; they had seen how it looked when the morning sun came asiant the scarlet maples and made a golden shimmer over the blue mountains, how it looked toned down in the cool shadows of afternoon, and how it warmed up in the sunset, and died off mysteriously into the twilight; and now, when larger parlors were to be furnished, the picture was still the very tower of strength, the rallying point of their hopes.

"Do you know, John," said the wife, hesitating, "I am really in doubt whether we shall not have to get at least a few new chairs and a sofa for our parlors? They are putting in such splendid things at the other door that I am positively ashamed of ours; the fact is, they look almost disreputable—like a heap of rubbish."

"Well," said John, laughing, "I don't suppose all together sent to an auction room would bring us fifty dollars, and yet, much as they are they answer the place of better things for us; and the fact is, Mary, the hard, impassable barrier in the case is that there really is no money to get any more."

"Ah, well, then, if there isn't, we must see what we can do with these, and summon all the good taste we can to our aid," said Mary. "There's your little cabinet-maker, John, will look over the things, and furnish them up; there's that broken arm of the chair must be mended, and everything revarnished; then I have found such a lovely *rep*, of just the richest shade of maroon, inclining to crimson, and when we come to cover the lounges and arm-chairs and some odd ottomans we shall have, you know they will be quite another thing."

"Trust you for that, Mary! By-the-by, I've found a nice little woman, who has worked on upholstery, who will come in by the day, and the hands that shall execute the decrees of your taste."

"Yes, I am sure we shall get on capitally. Do you know that I'm almost glad we can't get new things? It's a sort of enterprise to see what we can do with old ones."

"Now, you see, Mary," said John; se ting himself on a lime cask which the plasterers had left, and taking out his memorandum book, "you see, I've calculated this thing all over; I've found a way by which I can make our rooms beautiful and attractive without a cent expended on new furniture."

"Well, let's hear."

"Well, my way is short and simple. We must put things into our rooms that people will look at, so that they will forget to look at the furniture, and never once trouble their heads about it. People never look at furniture so long as there is anything else to look at; just as Napoleon, when away on one of his expeditions, being told that the French populace were getting dissatisfied, wrote back, 'Gild the *dome des Invalides*,' and so they gilded it, and the people, looking at that, forgot everything else."

"But I'm not clear yet," said Mary, "what is coming of this rhetoric."

"Well, then, Mary, I'll tell you. A suit of new carved black walnut furniture, severe in taste and perfect in style, such as I should choose at David and Sant's, could not be got under three hundred dollars, and I haven't the three hundred to give. What, then, shall we do? We must fall back on our own resources, we must look over our treasures. We have our proof cast of the great and glorius head of the Venus di Milo; we have those six beautiful photographs of Rome, that Brown brought to us; we have the splendid large lithograph of the San Sisto Mother and Child, and we have the two angel-heads, from the same; we have that lovely golden twilight sketch of Heade's; we have some sea-photographs of Bradford's, and we have an original pen-and-ink sketch by Billings; and then, as before, we have our picture. What has been the use of our waiting at the gates and waiting the doors of Beauty all our lives, if she hasn't thrown us out a crust now and then, so that we might have it for time of need? Now, you see, Mary, we must make the toilet of our rooms just as a pretty woman makes hers when money runs low, and she sorts and freshens her ribbons, and matches them to her hair and eyes, and, with a bow here and bit of fringe there, and a button somewhere else, dazzle us into thinking that she has an infinity of beautiful attire. Our rooms are now, and plenty of themselves, to begin with; the tint of the paper and the rich coloring of the border, corresponding with the furniture and carpets, will make 'em seem prettier. And now for arrangement. Take this front room. I propose to fill those two recesses each side of the fire place with two books, in their plain blue cases, just breast high from the floor; they are stained a good dark color, and nobody need stick in a pin in them to find that they are not rosewood. The top of these shelves on either side to be covered with the same kind of stuff as the furniture, finished with a crimson fringe. On the top of the shelves on one side of the fire place I shall set a cast of Antonio di Milo, and I shall buy at Cicci's the lovely Clytie, and put it on the other side. Then I shall get of Williams and Everett two of their chromo-lithographs, which give you all the style and charm of the best English water-color school. I will have the lovely ray of Amalfi over Venice, because the cheerful sun and skies of southern Italy, and I will hang Lake Como over my Clytie. Then, in the middle, over the fireplace, shall be 'our picture.' Over each of those I shall hang one of lithographed angel-heads of the San Sisto, to watch our going out and coming in; and the gorious Mother and Child shall hang opposite the Venus di Milo, to show how Greek and Christian unite in giving the noblest type to womanhood. And then, when we have all our sketches and lithographs framed and hung here and there, and your flowers blooming as they always do, and your lives wandering and rambling as they used to, and hanging in the most graceful ways and places, and all those little shells, and ferns, and vases, which you are always co-juring with, tastefully arranged, I'll venture to say that our rooms will be not only pleasant, but beautiful, and that people will often say, 'How beautiful!' when they enter, than if we spent three times the money on new furniture!"

In the course of a year this conversation, one and another of my acquaintance were often heard speaking of John Merton's house. "Such a beautiful house—charmingly furnished—you must go and see them. What does make them so much pleasanter than those rooms in the other house, which have everything in them that money can buy?" So said the folk—for nine people out of ten only feel the effect of a room, and never analyze the cause from which it flows; they know that certain rooms seem dull and heavy and confined, but they don't know why; that certain others seem cheerful, airy and beautiful, but they know not why. The first examination on entering John's parlors, was so often, "How beautiful!" that it became rather a by-word in the family. Estimated by their mere money value, the articles in the room were of very trifling worth; but as they stood arranged and combined, they had all the effect of a lovely picture. Although the stationary was only plaster, and the photographs and lithographs such as were all within the compass of limited means, yet every one of them was a good thing of its own kind, or a good remainder of some of the greatest works of art. A good plaster cast is a dignified type, so to speak, of a great statue, though it may be bought for five or six dollars, while its original is not to be had for any nameable sum. A chromo-lithograph of the best sort gives all the style, and manner, and effect of Turner or Stanfield, or any of the best of modern artists, though you buy it for five or ten dollars, and though the original would command a thousand guineas. The lithographs from Raphael's immortal picture give you the result of a whole age of artistic culture, in a form within the compass of very humble means. There is now selling for five dollars a photograph of Chenery's crayon drawing of the San Sisto Madonna and Child, which has the very spirit of the gorious original. Such a picture, hung against the wall of a child's room, would train its eye from infancy; and not how many will freely spend five dollars in embroidery on its dress, that say they cannot afford works of art!

There was one advantage which John and his wife found in the way in which they furnished their house, that I have hinted at before; it gave freedom to their children. Though their rooms were beautiful, it was not with the tantalizing beauty of expensive and frail knick-knacks. Pictures hung against the wall, and statuary safely lodged on brackets, speak constantly to the children's eye, but are out of the reach of childish romps. They are not like china and crystal, liable to be used and abused by servants; they do not wear out; they are not spoiled by dust, nor wounded by moths. The beauty once there is a ways there; though the mother be ill and in her chamber, she has no fears that she shall find it all wrecked and shattered. And this style of beauty, unexpensive as it is, compared with the luxurious furniture, is a means of cultivation. No child is ever stimulated to draw or to read by an expensive carpet or a carved centre table; but a room surrounded with photographs and pictures, and fine casts suggests a thousand inquiries, stimulates the little eye and hand. The child is found with its pencil, drawing; or he asks for a book on Venice, or wants to hear the history of the Roman Empire.

ELECTRICITY. WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is a natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze, Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees; Lives through all life, extends through all extent, Spreads undivided, operates unspent; Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns, As the rapt seraph that adores and burns. Heinians all high, it is all great and small; It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those who are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the thigh, and even to the knee, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞ No charge for consultation. ☜

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See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. J. A. REED,
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PITTOCK'S,
jul Opposite Postoffice.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SCHOCK & ANDRIESSEN, was dissolved May 9th, 1864, by mutual consent. Simon Schock having purchased the interest of Frederick Andriessen, will settle all the business of the late firm, and will continue the business of wholesale and retail Liquor Trade.

SIMON SCHOCK,
FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.

Recommendation.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Schock & Andriessen to Simon Schock, who will continue the business, I would cheerfully recommend him to the former customers, and the public in general.

FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.
Pittsburgh, May 31—6t-law.

CHICKERING.
Seven new and magnificent Chickering & Sons
PIANOS.
Just received by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
jul 21 Wood street.

PURE BRANDY.—25 cases Cognac Brandy, Pure Old Vintage, for sale by
JOHN D. LOCKE & CO.,
jul 23 Wood street.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.n	3:50 a m	Baltimore Exp't	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:30 p m
John Acm'n	3:50 p m	John Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	do	8:55 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sundays) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philadelphia	7:50 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:35 a.m. 12:00 m. 4:30 p.m and 5:40 p.m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a.m. 7:50 a.m. 12:30 p.m, and 2:50 p.m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p.m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	11:00 a m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d	6:15 p m	2d	8:30 a m
Fort Perry	7:30 a m	Fort Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	6:40 p m

The Sunday train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p.m, and arrives at 10:00 a.m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:40 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 a. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	4:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n	leaves	Steubenville Accommodation	6:00 p. m.
Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....Fourth street
C. Haimbold.....56 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Petingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fourth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....142 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....132 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 89 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....61 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Neeville.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers
Cornwell & Kerr.....8 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st
Chas. H. Super.....Sixth and Wood street.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....258 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st.

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....59 and 61 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
J. Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....30 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Allegheny
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water sts.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Janes & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....86 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....88 Grant street.
R. C. Mackrell.....Grant street, near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....83 Diamond street.
W. C. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Tuscarawas street.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Harper & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Penniman, Bull & Co.....41 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....79 Irwin st.
Brewer, Barker & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....Philadelphia.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....89 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James W. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reinhman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckelsen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....35 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Wood sts.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....57 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
G. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. R. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. E. Axtelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
J. Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw & Co.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
S. Edmonson & Co.....92 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....37 and 39 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 126 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se6

FOR THE FALL OF 1863,—
200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MURDOCH, jr.,
se21-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA FORTIS. Orders left at John Scott's, 84 Wood street, or at the Works, on Second street, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention. Jy 1-1y

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FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 139 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Sills; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand. purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. aps

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets. Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Pog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.

jno6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in the city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and never worn but a short time by those requiring them, are Lidis-pensable. jel4-1y

---

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Office and Manufactory, No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se15-1y

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SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States, and

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Old	Asked	Sales	Div'd May 5
	50	Exchange	—	71½	" 5
	50	Citizens	—	69½	" 5
	50	Pittsburgh	—	69½	" 5
	50	Allegheny	—	68½	" 5
	50	Mechanics	—	66½	" 5
	50	Iron City	—	59½	" 4
	50	M & M	—	—	$3.75
	50	First National	110	—	—
	50	Second National	110	—	—
	50	Third National	110	—	—
	50	First National Ally	110	49½	" 4
	50	Manchester Saving	—	—	—
		INSURANCE.			
	50	Citizens	—	61	June $6.00
	50	Western	—	28½	May 2.50
	50	Monongahela	34	32	" $2.00
	50	Eureka	80	93	" $4.00
	50	Pittsburgh	84	84	—
	25	Allegheny	26	28½	—
	25	People's	36	30½	—
	50	Penna	—	—	—
		BRIDGE.			
	25	Monongahela	40	23½	—
	25	2d. Clair Street	—	20	—
	50	Hand Street	—	—	—
	50	Mechanic Street	—	15	—
	25	Birmingham	—	31½	—
		RAILROAD.			
	50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—
	50	Connellsville	11	13	12½
	50	do (interest)	12	17	—
	50	Steubenville	—	15¾	14¾
	50	Chartiers	—	—	5
	50	Hempfield	—	—	½
	50	Alley'y & Manchter	65	70	65
	25	Birmingham	—	—	40
	50	Citizens	—	—	98
		GAS.			
	50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88
	25	Allegheny	36	—	35
	25	Birmingham	—	31½	5
		OIL COMPANIES.			
	25	Lecesco	—	27	—
		Ardesco	—	—	—
	10	North American	—	9	7½
		BONDS.			
		Allegheny County's	—	—	88
		do Scrip 5's	—	—	78½
		Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	97
		do 5's	—	—	—
		Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—
		do 5's	—	—	66½
		Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105
		do 2d mortg	—	95	—
		Connellsville 6's	—	97	—
		Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—

—The money market on Saturday was not disturbed here in the least by the reported stringency of the New York market. Here capital continues in great abundance, and can be had at low rates on properly indorsed paper. But there is so little of merchant paper offering at any of our discount places, that we are hardly justifiable in making mention of it. Governments are the all absorbing investments. The demand from foreign bankers brought by the steamer Africa last week is in large orders for the five twenties, which have almost become as popular at road as at home. The circular published by Mr. Sattethaite, of London, of June 11th, says:

"The chief feature has been the demand for United States five-twenty bonds, considerable amounts having been taken on continental account. In railroad shares operations have been on a limited scale, and we have to report a decline of 34 in Illinois and 52 in Erie. There has been more inquiry for the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Rail way, consequent on the decision to secure the July coupons now advertised to be paid on the 1st proximo."

—The most objectionable feature to the gold bill has been removed, and now the use of certified checks instead of greenbacks is allowed for the purchase of exchange. This is regarded as essential to the practical working of the law in the foreign exchange business.

—The New York *Tribune* of Saturday, says: "Money is active, and lenders get high rates from brokers on call. In view of the new demand for Legal tenders there is no disposition to make new engagements, but the reverse. It is conceded that no further issue of currency will be made, and that the amount already in use will be demonetized by being redeemed at higher rates of interest, payable with the principal at maturity. This return to a sounder mode of raising money disturbs a large class of people who think it an outrage that the Treasury Department is not managed solely in the interest of speculators for a rise. They forget that for three years the necessities of the government have caused the manufacture of currency, which has inflated prices and made the fortunes of "bull" speculators. Time has educated the Treasury Department thoroughly. A contraction of currency is now in full progress, and those who fail to comprehend it, and arrange their business in harmony with the new policy, will regret it. Just as surely as the manufacture of currency steadily forces prices up, its retirement will cause a return to lower market values. Legal tenders are scarce and in demand. Some banks bought at 81 per thousand premium, and other banks failed to re-pond, and had to ask indulgence on their checks."

—The following is an extract from a private letter from London, dated May 7th: "Money here is very big—nine per cent at the bankers per cent everywhere else. The rate of interest has never been so high since 1857. In fact, the English people are worse off financially than the American are. The result is going to be here, and not on your side of the water."

—The New York *Times* says: We are glad to hear that the conservability of the mortgaged railroad and Pittsburgh coal, before dispute because of the restriction on the capital stock of the Company, has been settled under a recent act of the Legislature of Ohio, allowing railroad corporations, all such cases to increase their capital. The amount of the mortgages, as we understand the matter, on which the assessment of one per cent is made at the time of their original issue is about $2,000 000. It seems to be clearly the interest of the company to have these raised to their capital, and in process of time, would leave a debt of only about $2,000,000 on the property and more than half of this bearing only 6 per cent. interest. The Directors have accepted the new law of Ohio, thus avoiding a protracted litigation on the question of damages, growing out of the original contracts, to turn free mortgages into stock at the option of the holder.

—There was considerable excitement in Philadelphia on Friday, says the *Inquirer*, in the Petroleum trade, in consequence of the announcement of the failure of one of the largest operators in the country. The liabilities are said to exceed half a million of dollars, but the assets are large, and it is stated that the firm will receive such assistance from their friends as will enable them to continue in business. Selling "short" in oil, or any other merchandise, is just now a slippery operation.

—At Boston, on Saturday, copper stocks were strong. Central closed at 65, Franklin at 51½, Hancock at 11¾, Huron at 34½, Isle Royale at 20½, Minnesota at 39, Pewabic at 65½, Pittsburgh at 95, Quincy at 94, Superior at 8.

—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, stocks were inactive. Pennsylvania fives, 100¼; Reading Railroad, 76½; Morris Canal, 96; Long Island Railroad, 67; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73.

—The bank statements of our three principal cities compare as follows:

	Loans	Specie	Circulat'n	Deposits
New York	$[illegible],593	$2,526,228	$4,886,005	109,885,767
Philadelphia	40,286,488	3,964,253	2,054,278	37,988,283
Boston	68,880,954	6,297,109	8,884,728	32,732,950
Total	$[illegible],910,455	35,387,929	16,017,097	230,773,900
Last week	305,154,859	34,859,961	15,998,401	244,209,669
Increase in loans				221,191
Increase in specie				1,145,782
Decrease in circulation				118,696
Decrease in deposits				4,435,769

—The Iron *Reporter*, of Saturday, says: "On the dividend-paying copper stocks the highest rate obtained for the Central, Quincy, Pittsburgh and Pewabic, which are favorites, but only as are now neglected, the Isle Royale, which was sold in the early part of May, year up to thirty-seven, has received three since from the stockholders, for improvements, developments, and working capital, making the cost forty, to those who bought at the highest price, according to Martin's tables, which is about twice as much as the present low quotation for it, at the Brokers Board; but some of the other productive mines have more than doubled in market value within the same period."

—The imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending June 23d, were to the value of $1,799 634, against $731,147 the same week last year, and $1,476,699 the corresponding week of 1862.

The Wool Trade of Ohio.

"Notwithstanding the farmers are the most Independent class in the community, yet no ones are so easily and so frequently humbugged," remarked a Western Reserve farmer to us the other day, while discussing the folly of the sly wool dealers selling their wool cheap, while the buyers to whom they sold were laughing in their sleeves over the big profits that they would realize. It is possible our friend's remark was true—it is certainly true that all those who have taken the low figure named above, have simply sold at from 15 to 20c too low. Buyers now, in most parts of Ohio, are offering from 80 to 90c.; though in some localities, where wool-growers have failed to post themselves as to the condition of the markets, 75 to 80c. is offered and accepted. All wool buyers that will *talk*—and occasionally one of that sort is found—agree that the highest prices ever paid for wool in this country will rule within the next two months.

For those who have already sold at 75c while their neighbors are now being offered and refused 80c., we can feel no sympathy. Experience will *perhaps* teach them the lesson that it is poor policy to lose a hundred dollars to-day rather than to invest a couple of dollars in subscription to the *Ohio Farmer* or some other journal that will keep them posted as to the state and prospect of the market.

Wool on the Michigan Central Railroad.

We are enabled to give the following facts in regard to the Wool trade at the points named up to the time of the passage of the train eastward on Tuesday afternoon. It will be seen that Wool commands good prices, but yet, when two dollars of the currency which is paid for the wool is worth less than a dollar in gold, wool is not in reality bringing as high a price as it was some years ago when it was worth forty to fifty cents per pound in gold or its equivalent. If the farmers realize still higher prices for their wool, they will not blame us for admonishing them that from all appearances the prospect is certainly not bad for doing so.

Marshall—The whole amount taken up to Tuesday morning was by G. B. Murray, 9,500 lbs at 70@76c; average 74c.

H. de & Boy, 3,000 lbs, 70@76c, average 75c.

C. Dickey & Son, 12,000 lbs at 75@80c, average 78c.

E. G. Butler & Co., 2,000 lbs at 70@76c, average 74c.

Albion—1,500 lbs at 75@78c.

Jackson—10 0 0 lbs at 75@80.

Grass Lake—4 0 0 lbs at 75c.

Chelsea—12 000 lbs at 76@81c.

Dexter—3,000 lbs at 78@80c.

Ann Arbor—30,000 lbs at 75@80c, average 80c.

Ypsilanti—15,000 lbs at 76@81c, average 80c.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

The demand has fallen off, and the extreme rates realized last week have not been sustained. Holders, generally, in order to effect sales, have submitted to a decline of 2@3c ₰ lb from the highest point; buyers, however, come forward slowly, and only 350 bales have been disposed of, mostly at from 21 45@1 48 for low and good middlings, cash, closing dull at 1 46@1 47.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, June 27, 1864.

Business on Saturday was not very active. The demand for the leading articles were restricted to lots to meet the wants of the home trade. The weather continues very warm, which tends to retard operations. Our rivers are now at the lowest stage. The only departure was the Julia for Zanesville. This will probably be the last until we have a rise of water. The wharf was in a manner deserted. Two boats were plenty, many of them thus forward state. The boating season has been a long and a profitable one. Among the sales we note as follows:

ASHES—The market was firm for the various descriptions, especially for imported. The stock on hand was not large.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has not been very active. The sales made were principally for local purposes. Apples—78 bushels at 11@12c per lb. Peaches—30 bushels at 18½@18c per lb.

GRAIN—There was a liberal demand for certain descriptions whilst others were neglected. Corn, on Saturday, was most fancied, with a fair amount of transfers, viz: 2,000 bushels to go out of the market, at $1 45@1 46; 1,500 do at $1 45; 100 do at $1 43. Oats were not active. The market contained some sellers than buyers. Sales 250 bushels on store, at 85@88c. Hye—We note a sale of 250 bushels at $1 65@1 67c. Barley was dull and prices nominal. What was offering under light offerings. The mills will pay $1 65@1 70 for prime red, and $1 78@1 80 for choice white.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good demand for superfine brands, whilst inferior parcels were neglected. The stock on hand is not large. This fact stiffens the market. Among the sales we note as follows: 140 bbls Extra Family, at $8 25@8 75; 200 bbls do at $8 50@8 75; 120 bbls choice at $8 75; inferior country lots sold below these figures.

HAY—The transactions on Saturday were limited. Little has been of all reasons—there was but little to operate with. Sales 2 loads new at $18; 4 do old at $22@23.

PRODUCE—The demand was fair and sales regular; 200 lbs of middlings was disposed of at $1 40 ₰ cwt.

CHEESE—There was a steady trade demand for this article for home purposes; sales 66 lbs Western Reserve at 14½@15½c; 25 lbs do large size, 16c.

MESS PORK—The market remains unsettled; but few were firm at $38 ₰ bbl.

LARD continues to be inquired for, and we quote nominally at 16@16½c. The stock on hand is not large.

DRIED BEAF—In the market was firm with a good demand; sales 800 lbs at 18½c ₰ lb.

BACON—The market continues firm with a steady demand for home use and export. The stock on hand is large, and from the amount daily disposed of cannot last very long; sales 7,000 lbs Shoulders at 13½@14c; Sides: sales 3,000 lbs at Mich. at 18½c; sales 1,000 lbs at 17½c; canvassed Hams: sales 4,000 lbs at 19c.

FISH—The market was firm with a good demand, and as prices were unchanged from last week, the demand was limited—prices were barely sustained; sales 16 pkgs at 20@23c, as per quality.

EGGS were not so plenty; sales 14 bbls at 22@23c ₰ dozen.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, but was otherwise unchanged. The stock on hand is not large. Sugar—Sales: New Orleans at 12½@12½c; 7 do Orleans at 20@20½c. A Coffee, 15 bbls at 28c; B Coffee, 12 bbls at 29c; Crushed, 15 bbls at 30½c.

MOLASSES—Sales 40 bbls Orleans at $1 12@1 15.

COFFEE unchanged; sales 20 sacks Rio at 45@45½c.

SALT was unchanged; sales 100 bbls at $2 50@2 60.

Toledo Market.

June 24.—The excitement in the Grain market has in a measure subsided, without, however, producing any material decline in prices. The market for Wheat is steady at about yesterday's quotations. There was a sale of 7,500 bu Amber Mich. at 187½c; sales 5,000 at 1½c from yesterday, but we do not regard this as an evidence of a permanent decline, as nearly that quantity was sold at previous prices.

The market for Corn is quiet; there was a sale of 2,000 bu Mich. at 128½c, but No. 1 was freely offered at that figure without finding buyers.

Wool continues to advance, and 82c was the outside figure paid to day.

The market for Groceries continues firm, but without any material change in prices.

Flour—Market moderately active and prices firm; sales 100 bbls "W. S. Reynolds" at $8 50; 100 bbls XX red wheat at $8 25, 100 bbls XX at $8 25, 200 bbls "Tiptop" at $8, 100 bbls XX at $8, 100 bbls XX St. Louis at $7 25.

Wheat—Sales 500 bush Amber Wheat Mich at $1 65 .68 bush Amber Mich at $1 68, 7,000 bush No 1 red at $1 66, 7,500 bush Amber Mich at $1 67½, 4,900 bush do at $1 68, 2,000 bush do at $1 67½, 3,000 bush and 3,0 0 bush No 1 red at $1 66, 4,000 bush No 1 red at $1 66—to arrive July 1st.

Corn—Sales 2,000 bushels Michigan, in two lots, at 125c. Nothing was freely offered at 128½c, without finding buyers.

Oats—None offering.

Rye—Sales.

Barley—Spring, 125c; Winter, 130c.

Wool—The receipts are not large; the prices paid to day range all the way from 75c to 82c.

Chicago High Wine Market.

HIGHWINES opened quiet, and some sales were made at $1.61: but owing to rumors that the Conference Committee will report in favor of a tax of $1.90 after the 1st of July and $2.10 after the 1st of February, an active demand suddenly sprang up, and the market became excited, prices running up to $1.69, but falling back before dark to $1.67@1.68, closing heavy. In the evening, the market opened quiet at $1.68, and gradually became weaker, closing at $1.65@$1.66, with more sellers than buyers at those quotations. But just before the crowd had wholly left the Sherman House, additional dispatches were received, still adhering to the belief that the Committee would report in favor of a higher tax, as before rumored, and the excitement broke out afresh, only more violent than before, as many of the speculators had gone home with heavy hearts at the market, and about 4,000 bbl. changed hands in a few minutes, at $1.6@170—the market closing very firm. During the afternoon and evening about 11,000 bbls. altogether changed hands at a range of $1.61@170. The sales in the evening included 2,000 bbls at $1.69, 50 bbls at $1.65, 300 bbls at $1.66, 800 bbls at $1.67, 200 bbls at $1 68, 400 bbls at $1.68½, 900 bbls at $1.69, 100 bbls city at $1.70.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.

Cotton—The few lots placed in the market this morning were held at such extreme rates as to prevent sales, and the day passed without buyers were willing to pay very full prices, and the only transactions reported were 12 bales mixed, &c. at —, 7 pickings at 55c, 14 good ordinary at $1 00@, and 7 bales, classing good ordinary at 5 , 5 bales repacked at 65c and 11 strict ordinary at 98c. The quotations of the New York market on the 10th, were not generally known until towards the close.

Sugar and Molasses—Yesterday not reported 29 hhds common sugar sold at 18c, and 40 fully fair not refilled at 20c ₰ lb. To-day buyers again came forward and took 92 hhds fair sugar, 18c, and 45 do at 19c ₰ lb. Of molasses, owing to the very small quantity offering, the sales were confined to 35 bbls sour of 1 at 73c, and 21 choice new crop at 85@90 ets per gallon.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales at the Tobacco Exchange 395 hhds, as follows: 4 at $6; 7 at $7; 24 at $8; 25 at $9; 35 at $10; 8 at $11; 20 at $12; 14 at $13; 20 at $14; 22 at $15; 12 at $16; 10 at $17; 14 at $18@12 at $19; 18 at $20; 15 at $21; 7 at $22; 10 at $23; 40 at $24; 25 at $25, 15 at $26; 9 at $27; 16 at $2 ; 9 at $29; 13 at $30; 11 at $31; 6 at $32; 2 at $33; 2 at $34; 4 at $35; 1 at $38; 2 at $37; 2 at $38; 1 at $39; 1 at $40; 1 at $36, and 1 at $75 per 100 lbs.

Cincinnati Oil Market—Advance.

Oils—Linseed is 2c higher; with sales of 100 bbls at $1 52, and at the close, boike s asked a further advance. Lard has advanced to $1 30, but holders are asking $1 35. The close sales of 300 bbls at $1 28@1 30. Red has advanced to 12½c, and 13½c for distilled and Saponified, and the demand good.

Philadelphia Lead Market.

Lead has advanced, and about 1450 pigs Galena were disposed of at $14@15¾ the 100 pounds cash, mostly at the former figures.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, June 27, 1864.

The oil trade on Saturday was neglected. Buyers of crude were shy, and not disposed to operate to any extent at the rates demanded. They could not see any money in the transaction. Saturday is generally a poor oil day, unless there is some extra inducement to keep up the excitement. On dull days buyers generally absent themselves—they seem to have something else on hand. This was the case on Saturday. The stock of oil on hand is not large The receipts since our last only foot up to 558 barrels. So far as transactions are concerned we could learn of none worthy of note. Buyers were not on hand.

Crude—In the absence of sales we can only give the asking rates, as follows: In bulk or barrels returned, 37@38c; packages 1 cluded, 42@43c; parcels were offered at the figures we have named.

Refined—Was more fancied—buyers now disposed to operate. The sales made were as follows: Free, 1,000 bbls, August delivery, 82c; bonded, 1 000 bbls, July delivery, B. O., at 67c. Other sales were made at about the same range of figures. Country or up-river oil sold below these rates.

Residuum—Was firm with a good demand. We note a sale of 250 bushels at $1 65@1 67c.

Barley was dull and prices nominal. What was offering under light offerings. The mills will pay $1 65@1 70 for prime red, and $1 78@1 80 for choice white.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good demand for superfine brands, whilst inferior parcels were neglected. The stock on hand is not large. This fact stiffens the market. Among the sales we note as follows: 140 bbls Extra Family, at $8 25@8 75; 200 bbls do at $8 50@8 75; 120 bbls choice at $8 75; inferior country lots sold below these figures.

HAY—The transactions on Saturday were limited. Little has been of all reasons—there was but little to operate with. Sales 2 loads new at $18; 4 do old at $22@23.

PRODUCE—The demand was fair and sales regular; 200 lbs of middlings was disposed of at $1 40 ₰ cwt.

CHEESE—There was a steady trade demand for this article for home purposes; sales 66 lbs Western Reserve at 14½@15½c; 25 lbs do large size, 16c.

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FISH—The market was firm with a good demand, and as prices were unchanged from last week, the demand was limited—prices were barely sustained; sales 16 pkgs at 20@23c, as per quality.

EGGS were not so plenty; sales 14 bbls at 22@23c ₰ dozen.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, but was otherwise unchanged. The stock on hand is not large. Sugar—Sales: New Orleans at 12½@12½c; 7 do Orleans at 20@20½c. A Coffee, 15 bbls at 28c; B Coffee, 12 bbls at 29c; Crushed, 15 bbls at 30½c.

MOLASSES—Sales 40 bbls Orleans at $1 12@1 15.

COFFEE unchanged; sales 20 sacks Rio at 45@45½c.

SALT was unchanged; sales 100 bbls at $2 50@2 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 25.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and drooping, at $1 45 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western dull, at 10@15c lower; $8 05@$8 70 for extra; $8 90@$9 40 for R H O; and $9 05@10 for trade brands, closing dull, and no buyers at outside figures.

WHISKY—Firm and decidedly higher, at $1 75@1 78 for State; $1 75@1 76 for Western, closing dull, at $1 75@1 76 for the latter.

WHEAT—Heavy and 2@3c lower; $1 87@2 01 for Chicago spring; $1 93@2 00 for Milwaukee Club; $1 98@2 02 for Winter Red Western, and $1 78@1 78½ for unsound. Winter Red Western firm.

RYE—Quiet and steady, at $1 55@1 56 for new mixed Western, closing heavy at the inside prices.

OAT—Active and decidedly higher, at 96@97c for Western; outside quotation for lots in store.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

WOOL—Very firm and active.

PORK—Less active but higher, at $38@38 50 for new; $40 75@41 for new mo; $33 50@34 50 for old and new prime; $38@39 50 for prime mess; also 10,000 bbls mess, July, buyer's option, $41 50.

BACON—Sides dull and nominal.

LARD—Lower, at 15¾@17¾c.

BUTTER—Very firm, at 29@35 for Ohio; 31@40 for State.

CHEESE—In good request and shade firmer, at 11@12c

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

FLOUR—$8 50@9 25; receipts light.

WHEAT—Small offerings at stiff prices; sales at 52 07@2 09.

RYE—Dull and declined 2c, sales of yellow at $1 57.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

MESS PORK—At $42 75@43.

WHISKY—Active and advanced to $1 70@1 75

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 25.

FLOUR unchanged.

WHEAT firm and moderate business. No. 1 Chicago spring, $1 90; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1 82.

CORN dull. No. 2 at $1 35@1 36; No. 1 at $1 40.

OATS 87, held at 88c.

FREIGHTS, by Canal to New York—Wheat 81, corn 16. To Albany—Wheat 16, corn 14.

IMPORTS, by Lake—Flour, 14,0 5 bbls; Wheat, 213,919 bush; Corn, 79,990 bush; Oats, 9,000 bush.

EXPORTS, by Canal—Flour 500 bbls; Wheat, 118,630 bush; Corn, 79,990 bush; Oats, 9,000 bush.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 25.

FLOUR—Active and unchanged.

WHEAT, of all descriptions, scarce and firm; rates quiet; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 90 last night; Winter Red State at $1,96. Corn dull; Illinois $1 45 and 5,400 bushels inferior Illinois at $1 38. Other grains scarce.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 25.

FLOUR—Unsettled and prices nominal; buyers withdrawn, under the news from New York.

WHEAT—Dull, and no sales; $1 55 was the outside rate offered for red.

CORN—No demand for Corn and prices nominal.

OATS—Dull at 80.

RYE—Held at $1 58.

WHISKY—Opened dull, with more sellers than buyers at $1 65, but closed unsettled, with no sellers below $1 70.

PROVISIONS—Nothing done in provisions; prices are nominally unchanged.

LARD—Held more firmly, but we did not hear of any demand.

RICE—Advanced to 13¼c.

SUGAR—20@22c.

COFFEE—43@45c.

GOLD—145 buying, and 120 selling; Exchange dull at ½ discount and par, the latter the selling rate.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.

FLOUR inactive and unchanged.

WHEAT quiet and slightly lower.

CORN easier.

OATS firm.

WHISKY is excited, and sales large at $1 60@1 65.

HEMP is firm at $2 40@2 50 dressed.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

"Section 1. There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise this right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Sec. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections four and five, as follows:

"Sec. 4. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has not already been conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, April 28, 1864.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution on proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first TUESDAY of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

may27:12tm

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary to the Estate of JACOB SINGNER, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the Subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to CATHERINE SINGNER,
Executrix. Penn st., 9th Ward; or
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Att'ys at Law, 88 Diamond street.
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1864. may1 tmw1y

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city
Julia	Conlson	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were two feet six inches water in the channel and falling. The weather was intensely hot. Navigation to lower parts are suspended.

The "Julia" left on Saturday with all the freight she could carry.

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial* says:

The river has receded 2 inches during the 24 hours ending last night. There are 6 feet 8 inches to Louisville, 4 feet in the canal, and 2 feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 7 feet from Portland to Cairo. There are 30 inches in the Cumberland, and falling. There are 3 feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky river is falling, with 3 feet from Mundy's Landing to the mouth.

There were no arrivals outside of the daily packets. The Maggie Hays left for St. Louis, and the Swallow for Louisville.

The Urilda and Olive arrived from Pittsburgh last night. The Urilda will return to Marietta this evening. She is a new low-water packet. The Olive's cabin is damaged condition.

The Leonidas, Ontario, Silver Spray, Cherokee and Clara Poe, from St. Louis; and Jennie Hubbs, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

The Emma Floyd went to the Seventeenth ward to repaint, repair and refit generally. The Marmora will also undergo complete renovation.

Mr. Gus Simmons, formerly of the steamer Boston, and more recently the Broadway Hotel Saloon, has succeeded Lew Boman in the Brighton House. Mr. Simpson, like Boman, is an excellent caterer, and will succeed in his new enterprise.

Capt. Byron Wilson, U. S. N., left for Cairo in last night's train to resume command of the formidable U S. gunboat Ouachita, undergoing repairs at Mound City.

Captain Jas. Good and Mr. John Greenough, clerk of the big Mississippi are in the city, having laid up their packet at St. Louis for the present.

EBS. COM.—The Ontario left St. Louis, June 23d. Manifest—Passengers, E. Thurston, 5 packages; Wood & McCoy, 84; A. J. Tucker, 45; E. Grazelle, 45; Moffat, Swift & Co., 55; Hall, Resor & Co., 5; Dubois, Ross & Co., 30; William Watson, 1 carriage, 100 & Augur, 533. For Covington, for the Upper Ohio, 1,000 barrels sand. Balance of cargo, for the Upper Ohio.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* says:

The river was slowly falling yesterday, with the first lesson inches water in the canal by the mark in the evening. During the preceding twenty four hours it had receded three inches at the head of the canal and seven inches at the foot of the rapids. The weather was very warm again yesterday, with the thermometer at noon as high as eighty-eight in the shade.

On the rapids last evening there were only twenty-seven inches water for steamboats, and we notice that the wharf logs at the main landing, at the foot of the pavement, are in sight the first time this season—a sure indication of low water.

The officers of the mailboat General Lytle, yesterday reported that they found large on the Grassy flats, the shoalest point hence to Cincinnati.

Our port list yesterday was light again, and but very little business was transpiring along the wharf. The Cordelia Ann cleared for Nashville in the evening with a fair trip, and the huge propeller Financier was loading for Nashville. The J. T. McCombs went over to Jeffersonville for a load for the same destination.

Passengers coming up on the steamer Shingess, report that on yesterday, as they passed Brandenburg, guerillas had possession of the place. They counted as high as eighty-four of guerillas as they ran from house to house, carrying plunder under their arms. The passengers further state that after passing the place, the guerrillas fired on the boat, but on this occasion without doing any injury. They had been warn d some three miles below Brandenburg to expect this reception, the same steamer was again fired upon when a few hundred yards below Garnet Landing, the balls riddling her wheel house and cabin in several places, narrowly missing a narrow escape, one ball passing through the leg of his pantaloons.

Captain Jno. B. Ford, sold one half of the new steamer Magenta, yesterday, to Capt. David White, of St. Louis, at the rate of $182,000, for the whole boat. The Magenta will be placed in the trade between New Orleans and Memphis, and we predict that she will become a big craft on that trade. Had she will become the fleetest boat afloat we do not for a moment doubt. The Magenta left early for New Orleans.

NASHVILLE.

The Cumberland continues to recede slowly, with 34 inches in Harpeth Shoals. Arrived—Arcola from Louisville, and Hazel Dell from Clarksville. Departed—John Fisher and Smithsiaa, T S Emery for Cincinnati, and St. Louis for Louisville.

CAIRO.

The Nightingale, after discharging her load for the Ohio, left, this morning during flood down to Hallidy's wharf and took on nearly 2,000 sacks of government oats, which filled her up so that she was obliged to leave a lot of Tennessee shipping that had previously engaged, she was not loaded. She left at dark.

The Henry Ames came out pretty well loaded but was not full. She had some oil, and 1,500 sacks oats here, after which she dropped down to the paved wharf and awaited the arrival of the morning passenger train.

The city of Alton had but a moderate freight receipt. She was, however crowded with people, of whom she discharged two hundred here without seeming to lessen the number on board.

The Ontario had a fine trip for Cincinnati of which I forward manifest. She discharged a few packages here.

The Von Phul was very light and left no manifest. I forward her papers by the express. She had no trouble coming up.

The St. Patrick had a good trip, and added to it here 15 0 0 feet lumber and 10,140 shingles together with 100 packages beans and some miscellaneous freight.

ST. LOUIS.

The Republican says:

The river here is falling slowly. In the twenty-four hours ending at ten a. m. yesterday, it receded one-quarter of an inch, and was then ten feet ten inches above low water mark in December, 1862. There is a depth of eleven feet in the channel out to Cairo, and below Cairo the river is in fine stage for boating. The Illinois river is falling from Peoria down to the mouth, with four feet scant in the channel. The Upper Mississippi is falling from St Paul down, with two and a half feet in the channel near St. Paul, nine feet on the Upper, and twenty-four inches on the Lower Rapids. Below Keokuk there is a depth of four feet scant in the channel. The Missouri river is reported falling from Kansas down to the mouth, with six feet in the channel. The weather continues very hot. Business on the levee is becoming drearily dull. There are a great many boats in port, but very few of them are doing anything.

The Silver Wave, Capt. Willoughby, and Ginnie Hopkins, Capt. Hopkins, both arrived from Duvall's Bluff, White river, yesterday, without freight. They have been in government service. Mr. Leon J. Albert has assumed his position as clerk of the John D. Perry. He has safely got a getting married, and is now ready for hard work. The Courier left for Cairo with a good trip, Belle S. Louis, for Memphis, with a fine cargo and full of people; Damsel for Nashville; Kate Swinyan for White river; Clara Poe for Pittsburgh, Izetta for Glasgow, Prairie Rose for Missouri river, Julia for Leavenworth, Smuggler for Peoria, Nellie Rogers for Naples, Sucker State for St. Paul, Dick Vernon for Keokuk, and the David Tatem for Alton.

LATEST FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER OMAHA—EXPEDITION, &c.—By the arrival of the steamer Omaha from Fort Pierre, we have intelligence from above to the 11th inst. The Indians were robbing and committing other depredations in the vicinity of the Fort. They had succeeded in running off forty-four head of mules and horses out were pursued and nearly all the stock recovered, with a second raid, about fifteen head of horses and mules were taken. Gen. Sully had broken up camp at Fort Randell, and was moving by land and water to Pierre The Chippewa Falls and Selle Peoria were met between the two Forts. The d outh continued in the upper country. No rain has yet fallen higher up than the mouth of Crow River, a short distance above Sioux City. At that point the boat encountered a fine shower.

The *Democrat* of the same date, says:

The river continues brisk, with a noticeable falling off on New Orleans freights. The weather continues sultry, but there are indications of rain falling pretty soon. A change has occurred on the E. F. Dix. She is now commanded by Captain W. W. Baker. Her clerk, Mr. P. Heuer, goes this morning by railroad to meet her at South Point. Captain J. W. Malin, of the Wabash, gives us this report: The river rose one foot at Keokuk, and two inches at Quincy last week. Four feet in the channel, and the worst places are the bar below Clarksville and the one near Lagrange. Captain R. F. Bartlett has relieved Mr Priest in the office of the Mary E. Forsyth. Mr. Priest goes into Captain Dan Able's office on Fourth Street, and therefore becomes a citizen of our city.

Captain C. B. Goll did not charter the Nannie Byers, but the arrangement was at one time completed. She is now in the Keokuk and Hannibal trade. Mr. Fred Sheble, for three years a merican Express Messenger on the Ke